THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X--No. 32 PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

The Revolution in Panama—A Peace Treaty Arranged Between Gen Ponce and the Amador Party.

Wretched Condition of the Peruvian Finances—An Important Diplomatic Mission to Chili.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the arrival at the port of New York of the steamship Ocean Queen, we have advices from South America to July 29.

COLOMBIA.

The Revolution Successful—Signing the Treaty of Peace.

The New York *Tribune's* correspondent, writing from Panama, July 29, says:—

The revolution has succeeded. Might has overcome right. The conservative party of this State, although in the majority, has yielded before a few adventurers and a handful of men. The 150 men who left here under command of General Ponce, the newly-proclaimed Provisional President, have suddenly been transformed into heroes and conquerors. Not a shot was fired nor a drop of blood spilt.

The story of this bloodless expedition is soon told. As I informed you in my last, Gen. Ponce, with his 150 men, after landing at Guerrero, had marched on to Las Tablas and Los Santos. Recruits he could not obtain. The villages, as was to be expected, were totally deserted. Hence he halted for several days at Los Santos to take observations and to consider what was to be done. That he meant to take Santiago was evident, or how else could the revolution succeed? He must put down Guerrero. But it was known that the latter would resist, that he had a large force already collected, and an enemy must not be despised. It is reported that Ponce, after having set out for Santiago, returned for fear of an ambuscade and a defeat. Soon, however, the truth began to leak out. A majority of the well-to-do citizens of Santiago were opposed to resistance, they clamored for peace upon any terms. They had but few men, they had no general nor military officers, arms and munitions were inadequate to supply even the few recruits that had been hurriedly got together. Ponce, they said, had landed with 300 men, headed by military officers; he would collect 200 more, and what, urged they, could Guerrero do with such overwhelming forces? If he resisted and was overcome no terms could be expected, but if a peace were signed and the people submitted without opposition, some concession could be obtained from Ponce. They proposed, therefore, to send commissioners to treat with Ponce to effect a peace upon any terms. These counsels ultimately prevailed. Guerrero was compelled to submit, his own party was divided and hence his case was hopeless. Commissioners were at once sent out to sign a treaty. Ponce was only too glad to obtain so cheap a triumph. He had expected trouble, and with many misgivings had left for the interior. Before learning how matters really stood at Santiago, he had sent to Panama for reinforcements. The news of the treaty and the order for reinforcements were received here on the same day.

The terms of peace are as follows:—First, the Provisional Government will proclaim a general amnesty to all who took any part against the Government created on the 5th of July. Second, the Provisional Government recognizes all acts of the authorities previously existing, where they are in harmony with the Constitution and the laws. Third, all those who are embraced in the amnesty shall lay down their arms, to be delivered to a commissioner who shall be appointed for that purpose. A similar convention has been agreed upon with the Prefect of the Department of Chiriqui. It is expected that General Ponce will return to Panama within ten days.

PERU.

Its Financial Condition—The Presidential Election.

A supreme decree has been issued approving of the emission of promissory notes of the national credit for the sum of \$196,000, made by General Francisco Diez Canseco, when he held the post of Military and Political Chief of the Central Departments; the approval of the expenses, as well as the inversion of said sum, along with \$5800 more, which, in bonds of national credit, were sent to him to Arequipa, has been the object of general criticism.

A report of the Minister on the state of the public finance on the 31st of last March has been published. It appears from it that at the time of the establishment of the present Government there were in the coffers of the nation 881,344 soles, 28 cents. In sight of such a deficient state of the treasury, and the pressing exigencies of the service, Government had recourse to a loan of 10,440,000 soles, which the consignees of guano gave them last February.

From the statistics lately published, it results that in the late elections Colonel Balta has had 4825 votes for the Presidency, Colonel Harencia Zevallos 2949 for the First Vice-Presidency, and General Francisco Diez Canseco 2176 for the Second Vice-Presidency.

PARAGUAY.

A Mediation in the War Advocated.

The Panama *Mercantile Chronicle*, July 24, says:—The trans-Andine press strongly advocates a mediation in the Paraguayan war, urging that the foreign commerce loudly demands it. The progress of the river Plate has been greatly retarded by the long continuance of the war, every artery of trade having been clogged. A speedy termination is therefore demanded for the well being of the country. The Buenos Ayres *Standard* makes the following comment upon the subject:—"The fall in dry goods, the piling up of merchandise in Custom House deposits, the conversion of barracks, private houses, and public markets into bonded warehouses, have their origin in this interminable war. It is right, therefore, that the European Cabinets should know that the real *bona fide* foreign trade of this country has suffered and is suffering from the continuance of this war; if, however, we eliminate the dollars from the question, and simply for the cause of humanity appeal for mediation, we feel that the new party in England will not turn a deaf ear. For the last quarter of a century Englishmen have been at the head of everything in Paraguay; in the days of her prosperity Paraguay sent her sons to England to learn in her workshops, to be educated in her colleges, to study in her universities. We mention these few facts to show that after all, the Paraguayan nation have some claims on the English people, and now in her hour of deep distress, when the despotism and ambition of her ruler is the sole pretext for continuing this war, when the women of the country are being recruited as soldiers to fill the ranks, when the whole country is exhausted, and the very race on the eve of annihilation, we think that the liberal party of England will strike from the selfish policy pursued by the Whigs and Tories, and stretch out a friendly hand to rescue an expiring nation.

ECUADOR.

An Important Diplomatic Mission.

A legation of great importance for the commerce of the world is to be sent to Chili, Bolivia, and Peru, with Don Antonio Flores as Extraordinary Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary, and the Under Secretary of State as his first Secretary. Although the greatest secresy has been maintained about the object of this mission, the general belief is that it means something like re-establishment of the commercial relations of these countries with Spain. What appears undoubted is that the most intense excitement is attached to the mission, and that it has been appointed in consequence of the arrangement made with Lord Stanley by the Peruvian and the Spanish Ministers in London, as well as on account of the consultation made to Ecuador by the Allies about the offered mediation of the United States for the settlement of the Spanish question.

GEORGIA.

The New Senators—The Defeat of the "Augusta Ring."

A Georgia correspondent writes as follows to the Cincinnati *Commercial*:—

"The election of Hill and Miller over Brown and Blodgett, to the United States Senate, from Georgia, was the result of a choice between men merely, and not the triumph of one party over another. Mr. Hill, a Republican from principle, with a consistent Union record before and during the war, is an open and ardent supporter of Grant and Colfax. Mr. Miller, an old line Whig, and a Union man up to the date of the Georgia secession ordinance, was an early and consistent advocate of reconstruction under the Sherman bill, and, as a member of the State Constitutional Convention (elected as a Republican nominee), voted for negro suffrage.

"Brown and Blodgett were the nominees of what is known in Georgia as the 'Augusta ring' of the radical party. The former enjoyed the confidence of neither Democrats nor Republicans, while the latter represented the extreme wing of the radical party, and is recognized as the head centre of the Augusta ring. It was through the manœuvering of this man Blodgett that Bullock was foisted upon the party, in March last, as the Republican nominee for Governor. Ex-Governor Brown supported this nomination (as is generally supposed) under contract; and it was through his influence mainly that Irwin was ruled off the track, and Bullock's election thereby secured. In conformity with this coalition the official patronage of the Governor was pledged to the election of Brown and Blodgett. This fact becoming known, the more reasonable and respectable members of both parties united, as if by instinct, upon Messrs. Hill and Miller.

"No men rejoice more over the result of this election than do the old line Whigs, original Union men, and moderate Republicans. Both gentlemen are pledged to manhood suffrage, and both owe their election, in a measure, to negro votes in the Legislature. And whilst the Chicago ticket for President and Vice-President has not, in all the South, a more able and determined supporter than Mr. Hill, it is by no means certain that the Tammany ticket has a supporter in Mr. Miller. It would, indeed, be difficult to tell, at this stage of the game, what Mr. Miller's preferences are respecting the two.

"Persons abroad, not familiar with the local politics and politicians of Georgia, sometimes confound the name of Hon. Joshua Hill, the new Senator elect, with that of Hon. B. H. Hill, the erratic factionist, who aspires to leadership in the Ku-Klux wing of the Democracy. The political records of the two men are as dissimilar as are the mental characteristics of the men themselves. In 1861 the latter was elected to the State Convention as a Union man, pledged to oppose the secession movement; but when the Convention assembled, he betrayed his constituency, and voted for secession, in consideration of his promised election to a seat in the Confederate States Senate. At that time Joshua Hill was a member of Congress. He opposed secession with all the power and influence he possessed; and when Georgia passed her ordinance of secession, resigned his seat, instead of withdrawing, as did Iverson, Toombs & Co.

"In 1863 Joshua Hill was the nominee of the Union men (or then conservatives) of Georgia for Governor, against the then incumbent—Joseph E. Brown. In that contest Mr. Hill represented what afterwards became known as the 'Georgia policy' in the Confederate States. This 'policy' contemplated reconstruction upon the basis of gradual emancipation and universal amnesty. Brown, although a rabid secessionist, and a fanatic on the slavery extension feature of the Southern Democracy, was opposed to the Conscription act of the Confederate Government and in other respects a factious opponent of Jeff. Davis' administration. This produced an opening for a third candidate, who should represent Davis' administration; and Hon. T. M. Furlow was chosen the standard-bearer. Davis' administration had become exceedingly unpopular in Georgia; and in order to defeat Furlow, many of the 'reconstruction' or Hill party voted for Brown, thus securing his election.

"Mr. Hill will make an able and efficient member of the National Senate, and the Republican party of the North will find him a high-toned, conscientious statesman, who will act from convictions of duty, and not from mere considerations of expediency. He will faithfully represent a Republican constituency, and be an ornament to the national council."

TEXAS.

The Proposed Division of the State and its Results.

The Texas correspondent of the Detroit *Post* writes as follows, under date of July 25:—

"The Texas Constitutional Convention has now been in session nearly two months, and like the agreeable minister, who neither preached politics nor religion, this Convention, elected for the sole purpose of forming a constitution for the people of Texas, has not until the present week troubled itself about constitutional matters.

"Since the disposal of the vexed *ab initio* question the Convention has been chiefly engaged on the subject of the division of the State. Immediately upon the receipt of the news of the introduction of Mr. Beaman's bill in the House of Representatives for the division of Texas into three States, the Convention commenced the discussion of this question.

"The bill divides Texas into the most awkward shaped States, and without doubt two of the three would be Democratic. This was readily perceived by Governor Hamilton, who introduced a substitute for the purpose of killing the whole affair. There is a great jealousy existing between East and West Texas, and were it not for this and the offices a division would create, the proposition would be favored by scarcely a single delegate. It is fortunate for the State that the Convention has some of the talented men of the country in it, like Governor Hamilton, who are able to control matters. The people of the United States have realized that the South wielded too much power in our national councils before the war to now increase its powers, until we have sufficient guarantee for its future good behavior. Fortunately a resolution was offered and carried by the convention, postponing further discussion on the matter until action is taken by Congress. It is hoped and believed that Congress will take no action that would increase the strength of the Southern States in the legislative branch of our Government, and particularly when that strength would be Democratic."

—John A. Green, of Syracuse, one of Seymour's most active and influential friends in 1863, remarked in a speech in opposition to the draft then pending, as follows:—"Ye devils incarnate (the Government of the United States), who, with hearts of adamant and tearless eye, drag hundreds of thousands to your slaughter-pens, and demand the extermination of millions more of the very brothers of your blood—tremble!"

THE CAMPAIGN.

Senator Frelinghuysen at Home—His Views on the Situation.

The friends and neighbors of Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, tendered him a hearty reception and welcome home on Wednesday evening. The ceremony took place at the Senator's country residence in Somerset county, the old homestead of the Frelinghuysen family, situated about four miles from the town of Somerville. In the course of a lengthy and eloquent address on the issues of the day, Mr. Frelinghuysen said:—

Let the party that secured the Territories to freedom get the country on a firm and enduring basis before you trust the Democracy with the reins of government. Why, just look at the appearance they now present! They affiliate politically with those who were foremost in the effort to destroy the nation. General Forrest, Wade Hampton, and other late Rebels were honored delegates in the late National Convention. The resolutions proposed by Alexander H. Stephens were received with cheers by that body; and indications without number were given of the fraternization between these Rebel leaders and the Northern Democracy. It is claimed, however, that these are repentant Rebels. Well, I hope they are. I know they are sorry that slavery is abolished; they are sorry they did not succeed in destroying the nation; but I desire to find evidence that they are truly repentant for having brought upon us the miseries attendant on the war before I will consent to place all power in their hands to work further mischief against the Government. They now tell us plainly that if they once more achieve power, they intend to make null and void the laws of the United States legally enacted by Congress, and that they will do away with the system of reconstruction that is bringing the Southern States into the Union on principles of freedom and equal justice. This is taking even stronger ground than any party took before the war, and it carried out to its legitimate result, will produce a state of affairs even more terrible than that through which we have passed. But, say the Democracy, a Republican Congress gave the masses of the Southern people the right to vote, and therefore we are justified in affiliating with them politically. This is true; Congress did confer on those lately in rebellion the power of the franchise; but it, at the same time, gave to the negro the like power, in order, if need be, to neutralize the vote of the Rebels. This was done, too, in justice to the negro himself; for if he had no such power for the protection of his liberty it might be that he would soon be deprived of it. I do not mean to say that the system of slavery as it existed before the war would be revived; but I do mean that the negro without the ballot in his hand might be put in a worse condition than he then was. He might be deprived of his privileges by laws passed by the State Legislatures; he might be taxed beyond his ability to pay, and be subjected to exactions under color of law that would finally grind him to powder. It became necessary, therefore, to put in his hands that simple weapon by the use of which he can maintain his blood-bought freedom and make himself secure against the encroachments of those who would seek to lessen his rights and privileges as a citizen. But suppose the Democracy attain power and attempt to put in force the revolutionary ideas that their principal leaders have enunciated, is it to be expected that the 700,000 colored men who now enjoy freedom, many of whom have borne arms in the hottest of the fight, will tamely submit to yield up their rights? Tell me, if the loyal people of this country see the Senators and Representatives now legally representing the Southern States in Congress forcibly ousted from their seats, may not a strong arm be raised for justice, and the loyal sentiment of the nation again be fired? Would not such action be the precursor of a conflict more bitter, more fierce, more unrelenting than the last? And do we desire such a state of things? Shall war again raise its horrid front in our midst, and bring upon us a repetition of its dire results? No, fellow-citizens, let us avert this by giving our cordial support to the men and measures that will render it impossible. General Grant touched the golden chord that emits the strain of harmony when he said, "Let us have peace."

Frank Blair in an Abusive Strain—He Demolishes General Sherman among Others.

Frank Blair was serenaded at St. Joseph, Mo., on Saturday evening last. In responding he spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen of St. Joseph:—In addressing the large and enthusiastic audience before me I shall not insult you by calling you "fellows," or by advising you to throw a man in the river who happens to differ in opinion regarding the sentiments expressed, as I understand has been done by a distinguished military gentleman in this place upon a recent occasion. I believe this to be a free country, and that the people will treat those with respect who respect the people. Our objection to the principles of our adversaries in this great political campaign is that they assume too dictatorial a tone towards the people. They denounce me as a revolutionist—say that I wish to inaugurate another rebellion, because I say it is time for the rule of the bayonet to be checked. The people of the State of Missouri and of the whole country are tired of being bound to obey the dictates of their military commanders. We believe it is time for the will of the people to be carried out. This will be done. (A voice—"We'll fix that in November.") Yes, we will settle that in November, and we will do it peaceably by the ballot. The people are now fully aroused, and none of those men will dare to defy the will of the people. Those who attempt it will come to grief, and it is time they should come to grief. Unless checked, they will go on until they establish negro suffrage over this State and the Northern States, as they already have in ten States of the Union. They will extend a military despotism over all the States, and negro supremacy, as far as the people will allow it. This fragmentary Congress, and the carpet-baggers that have got into the Senate under the auspices of this rump, have already attempted so degrade the white man of all the States to a condition of inferiority to the negro. This is the main issue. The people have decided in all those States where they have enjoyed the privilege of a free vote that this thing cannot be; and I tell you that the will of the people shall be carried out in spite of the designs of these ambitious men who have trampled the Constitution under their feet, and a republican form of government shall be guaranteed to the people of the Southern as well as the Northern States. But we are told that even if the Democratic party elect their President and a majority of the House of Representatives, that these carpet-baggers who assume to constitute a majority of the Senate, will defeat legislation and will impose this ignorant and semi-barbarous race of negroes upon the country as the superior of the white man. Let them dare to do it and they will find that the more than one million majority of voters who are opposed to this scheme will make it impossible for them to perpetuate such a continuing outrage upon American citizens. The people have risen in their might everywhere, from Maine to California, and have by their votes said that they will not have this negro supremacy kept up in this country. They will not be shaken in this purpose to turn aside the bayonet that is still kept pointed at the throats of the white men of the South. Neither will the radical party in its hopeless minority be able to defeat the will of the people. I feel an abiding confidence in the success of the Democratic party of to-day, because it is right. Thanking you, gentlemen, for your very kind and attentive audience, I bid you farewell.

—General Shanks, the Republican candidate, and Judge Lowry, the Democratic candidate for Congress, in the Ninth District of Indiana, will stump their district together.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER BY CUBA CABLE.

An Insurrection in Mexico—Affairs in Hayti and St Domingo.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Republican State Convention—Loss of a Vessel Near Sitka.

San Francisco Aug. 6.—Sailed—Steamship Sacramento for Panama, with \$514,000 in treasure, of which \$500,000 goes to New York.

The Union State Convention has adjourned after nominating five electors and unanimously endorsing the platform of the Chicago Convention.

The ship Louisa Dawns was wrecked on July 17, 250 miles north of Sitka. The vessel is a total loss. The cargo was very valuable, consisting of skins.

The United States steamer Ossipee from Acapulco, is reported at Monterey, California.

The United States ship Onward, from Yokohama, is reported off the Heads.

The Kentucky Mining Company has declared a dividend of \$30 per share for July, and payable on August 10th.

Flour quiet at \$5·50@6·60; good shipping Wheat \$1·70; English Wheat, orders at 45@50s. per quarter were cancelled to-day; Legal-tenders, 68¼.

Advices from Japan.

The United States ship Onward brings Japan advices to July 4th. Permission has been given to the Italians and Prussians to go to Negato on July 15th. The British and American Ministers refuse to consent that the merchants shall assist at the opening of the port, on account of the disturbed state of the neighboring districts. The election for municipal director at Yokohama on July 20th, resulted in the success of E. S. Benson, American, over H. L. Boyle, British. The new French Minister had arrived at Yokohama.

The steamer Albion had arrived from Australia with an assorted cargo and a number of emigrants. It is thought the venture will prove a failure, the labor and goods market being overstocked.

The steamer Colorado arrived at Yokohama on June 26, and transferred a shaft to the Great Republic, and sailed for Hong-Kong on the 29th.

A heavy gale prevailed at Yokohama on the 27th, demolishing a large number of buildings.

The U. S. steamer Piscataquay, carrying the flag of Admiral Rowan, arrived at Yokohama on June 24, after a favorable cruise from New York. Admiral Rowan immediately instructed the Iroquois to proceed to Yeddo.

FROM MEXICO.

An Insurrection Along the Vera Cruz Railway—Release of Prisoners—The Blockade of Mazatlan Raised.

By Cuba Cable.

Havana, Aug. 7.—The regular British mail steamer Tyne has arrived here from Vera Cruz. She brings telegraphic news from Mexico city to Friday, July 31.

In the State of Vera Cruz Honorato Dominguez had issued a *pronunciamento* and taken possession of some villages along the line of the Vera Cruz and Mexico City Railway. Government had prohibited the publication of news relating to this *pronunciamento* in the State of Vera Cruz against Governor Hernandez y Hernandez. The insurgents had shown themselves at Huatusco, Orizaba, Cordova, Paso del Macho and Paso de Ovejas. The rebels were levying a duty of one dollar a package on all freight by the railway. This exaction was enforced for thirty miles along the line. The inhabitants were becoming alarmed and withdrew on the appearance of the insurgents. Active hostilities were also soon expected to begin in the sierra of the State of Puebla and vicinity.

General Escobedo was about to start for the Rio Grande, after having reduced the partisans of Santa Anna in the Sierra Gorda, State of Queretaro, to submission. President Juarez had released General Jesus Gonzales Ortega and his companion, Colonel Patoni, from their prison at Monterey.

Intelligence from Guadalajara to July 30, received by the new telegraph, confirms the report that the blockade of Mazatlan by the British man-of-war Chanticleer had been raised.

General Porfirio Diaz had gone to Guatemala, it is supposed, to arrange the troubles pending between Mexico and that republic.

The *vomito* was very severe at Vera Cruz. The Colombian Minister had in consequence refused to enter the harbor of Vera Cruz.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Trains Running Regularly—Governor Swann's Trials.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Baltimore, Aug. 7.—The first train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, since the flood came through last night, and is henceforth to run regularly.

The Bishop of Delaware and Vice-Apostolic of North Carolina are to be consecrated at the Cathedral here, on the 16th instant. The ceremonies will be very imposing.

A grand tournament takes place to-morrow, at Jessup's Cut, of the chivalry of Howard and Anne Arundel counties.

The quarrel between the Baltimore *Gazette* and Governor Swann, is begetting a serious split in the Democratic party here, whilst the conservatives are daily leaving the party and declaring for Grant and Colfax.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, August 7.—Stocks lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 111⅝; Reading, 92; Canton Company, 47; Erie Railroad, 58¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 101⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 109⅜; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 85¾; New York Central, 130½; Illinois Central, 149½; Cumberland preferred, 130; Virginia 6s, 53; Missouri 6s, 92; Hudson River Railroad 137; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114⅝; do. 1864, 110⅝; do. 1865, 112⅜; do. new, 108¾; 10-40s, 109⅜. Gold, 148⅞. Sterling Exchange, 110. Money, 3@4 per cent.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

The Siege of Port-au-Prince—Banishment of Haytiens.

By Cuba Cable.

Havana, Aug. 7.—President Salnave still holds out in Hayti. He is reported to be gaining ground in the interior. The Picos hold Goave, Legoane, and Jacmel. The lighthouse at the latter port has been fortified, as the place is now besieged. The Picos were committing all sorts of atrocities. Eleven prominent citizens of Hayti, who had taken refuge in the American and British Consulates, were sent into banishment at Jamaica. At the instance of President Baez, of St. Domingo, President Salnave had declared Jacmel in a state of blockade, as well as Miragoane and St. Marc. General Hector has found it impossible to return to Port-au-Prince. The Cacos had captured a gunboat which they had lost in December last. The Rebels were but a mile from Port-au-Prince. They had repulsed Salnave's troops in an attack made against their position. They lost, however, ninety prisoners, who were taken to the capital. The losses on both sides in the engagements near Goave were very severe. The British gunboat Mullet had gone to Kingston, Jamaica, and the Phœbe was expected. The American man-of-war Penobscot was at Sota Calon.

Cabral Gains a Victory in St. Domingo—General Uprising in his Behalf.

By Cuba Cable.

Havana, Aug. 7.—At Seybo, the Cabralists, under one of the Ogandos, defeated the Baecist forces commanded by General Brigmann, a German. The latter was killed in the action. The whole southern portion of St. Domingo has now risen in favor of General Cabral. The latter, together with his lieutenants, Luperon and Valverde, were still at Jacmel, according to latest accounts, although some versions left him in St. Domingo. President Baez continued to issue orders of banishment against his opponents. Gold was not to be obtained anywhere in the mercantile community.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

London, August 7—A. M.—Consols 94@94⅛ for money, and 94⅛@94¼ for account. U. S. Five-twenties, 70⅞; Illinois Central, 93; Erie, 38.

Frankfort, August 7—A. M.—United States Five-twenties, 75¼.

Paris, August 7.—The bullion in the vaults of the Bank of France has increased 19,000,000 francs since the last report.

Liverpool, August 7—A. M.—Cotton opens steady. Quotations unchanged. Sales to-day are estimated at 8000 bales. The total sales of the week will be 68,000 bales, of which 11,000 are for exportation, and 8000 to speculators. Stock in port and on shipboard 581,000 bales, of which 269,000 are American. Breadstuffs, provisions, and produce unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, August 7—P. M.—Consols, 93⅞ for money, and 94 for account. United States 5-20s, 71⅛; Illinois Central, 92⅞; Atlantic and Great Western, 40½; Erie, 37⅞.

Frankfort, August 7—5-20s, 74⅝@74⅞.

Liverpool, August 7—P. M.—The stock of Cotton afloat, bound for this port, is 767,000 bales, of which 8000 are American. The market continues quiet and unchanged.

Wheat is firmer. California white, 12s. 3d.; red Western, 10s. 9d. Corn, 35s. 3d.

Peas, 45s. Pork flat. Lard firm. Cheese, 59s. Tallow, 45s. Cloverseed, 52s. 6d.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

—The New York *Tribune* of this morning thus speaks of yesterday's Money Market:—

"Government bonds were higher on the export bonds and steady on the investment bonds with a moderate business in all classes. Ten-forties were a fraction lower in consequence of the desire of holders to sell and exchange for 67s and 68s, which bear one per cent. more interest and have only one year less to run. State bonds were firm at 65½ for Tennessee 6 per cent. coupons, and 63¾ for new bonds; Georgia 7s sold at 91½; North Carolina new 61.71¾; Connecticut 6s 100, California 7s, 133. Railway bonds were firm; the sales of Pacific 6 per cents. (of Missouri) continued active at 97½; the purchases indicate that they are being taken for investment, as the sales are mostly in small lots.

"Money is easy at 3@4 per cent. Great discrimination is made by lenders. Houses holding first-class securities have no difficulty in making their loans at the lowest rate, while borrowers and doubtful collaterals pay full interest, and have to put up ruinous margins. There is a large amount of foreign capital now offering at low rates for long loans, and banks outside of Wall street are in the market with large amounts, which they are willing to place at moderate rates for 60 or 90 days on collaterals.

"The movement in Erie was sluggish as compared with the market yesterday. The opening price was 62½, with sales at 61@61½, closing at 60 bid. It transpires that the rally of yesterday was made by an operation of an ex-director, 'odorous' in the sanctuary, but odious to all Wall street speculators. He was a heavy purchaser at from 56¾ to 58, at which point rumors were circulated that he was in the market as a buyer when the stock was immediately run up by the shorts to 61⅞@62⅛, enabling him to saddle his entire load (said to be 50,000 shares) upon the street, and making a turn of 3@4 clean upon the whole operation. This transaction shows the danger in dealing in the stock either way, as the present holders are prepared to operate on either side, and have only to know whether the long or short interest on the street predominates to do so successfully. No man yet has been found smart enough to operate successfully against a faro bank, and the chances are no better for making money in Erie, worthless as it is known to be. The preferred stock has some value as an investment, but not at the prices at which it now sells. The common stock is valuable for unscrupulous men to contract and gamble in, and will remain on the street as long as it can be kept afloat, but the day of reckoning is sure, either through money troubles within the company itself, or of some general financial reverses bringing a pressure to bear on the present holders. It will make but little difference when it goes whether it is quoted 100 or 45, as the collapse will be complete, ruining all the parties who have manipulated it, and it will disappear as quickly as did Atlantic Mail and with much more disastrous consequences both to individual holders and the general public."

The New York *Herald* of this morning says:—

"The gold market has been very strong and excited to-day, and the fluctuations were from 148⅜ to 150, with the closing transactions prior to the adjournment of the Board at 148¾. The decline in the afternoon was owing to sales by some of the leading bulls to realize profits, and the suddenness with which the prices yielded caused them to turn from sellers to buyers to prevent a heavy break. The fact is that gold has been run up entirely too fast of late, even supposing that speculation will ultimately carry it higher, and a violent reaction in it is inevitable. The mercantile community are asking why Mr. McCulloch does not sell gold, especially now that it is known that the President had decided not to sign the funding bill, which placed certain restrictions upon the Secretary in selling gold as respects commissions to brokers. There was at the close of business to-day more than sixty-five millions of coin in the sub Treasury in this city, and not more than fifteen millions of this is represented by gold certificates so that there is in the actual ownership of the Government more than fifty millions exclusive of the amounts held at the other ports. Gold room report has it that the total is much smaller, and in this way importers and others who have occasion to buy gold have been misled. It is semi-officially announced that Mr. McCulloch means to sell a portion of his surplus very soon, but the bulls in the Gold Room proclaim that he dare not do so, and that they are familiar with Treasury secrets. At the same time they are really apprehensive that he may do so and thus break down their speculation for a rise, and they watch each other with anxiety lest some one should sell out upon the rest, and, in their own language, smash the market prematurely. Whether the Treasury sells or not, therefore, the bulls are treading on very dangerous ground, and will ultimately be defeated in their efforts to control the premium. It is true that commercial and political causes have favored a firm market for gold for some time past; but there is a vast difference between this and the rapid advance we have recently witnessed. Gold loaned to-day at from two to four and a half per cent. for carrying, and this shows that there is no scarcity of the precious metal, and that the people are not hoarding it; for if they were doing so the rates would be in favor of the lender instead of the borrower of coin. The foreign bankers are not at present shipping gold, as even now they can buy bills of exchange cheaper than they can ship coin, and the rise in gold is causing large shipments of produce that otherwise would not have been made, and hence gold, which has risen from 140 without any special cause, will be likely to find its way back there. The Sub-Treasury disbursed \$69,000 in coin in payment of interest during the day."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of the Evening Telegraph, }
Friday, August 7, 1868. }

Money is as abundant as ever, and there is no difficulty in placing "call loans" at 4@6 per cent. The present plethora is only paralleled by the glut of capital in the leading countries of Europe. The causes operating upon supply and demand in the Money Market are identical at home and abroad. Business men prefer to do nothing, rather than run the risk of doing wrong, and hence they allow their money to remain idle in the Banks and elsewhere. This is rather a healthy sign than otherwise, when we refer back to its cause; but as action follows inaction, so speculation will follow torpor sooner or later, and history will repeat itself both in Europe and the United States.

At the Stock Board to-day the aggregate transactions were small, and for the speculative shares the tendency was decidedly downward. Government loans closed as follows:—Registered, 1881, 115¾a116; coupons, 1881, 116a116¼; Five-twenties, registered, 1862, 109¾a110; Five-twenties, coupons, 1862, 114¼a114⅜; Five-twenties, coupons, 1864, 110⅞a111; Five-twenties, coupons, 1865, 112¼a112½; Five-twenties, coupons, 1865, January and July, 108⅞a109; Five-twenties, coupons, 1867, 108⅞a109⅛; Five-twenties, do., 1868, 108⅞a109⅛; Ten-forties, registered, 105⅝a106; Ten-forties, coupons 109⅛a109⅜.

Railroad shares were weak. Reading Railroad opened at 46⅛, and closed at 46. Pennsylvania Railroad closed at 52⅜ bid. Camden and Amboy Railroad were at 126⅛, and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 55⅞. 68 was bid for Norristown Railroad; 33⅛ for Catawissa Railroad preferred; 31 for Elmira Railroad common; and 26¼ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

In Bank, Canal, and Passenger Railway shares there were no changes.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

\$1000 City 6s, New	103⅞	100 sh Read R	b30.	46⅞
\$800 do. New..ls	103¾	3	do.	46½
\$600 do. Old	100	100	do.	46·31
\$500 C&A m. 6s, '89	97	100	do...30dbaf5.	46·31
\$500 Leb 6s gold l	88½	100	do. b60.	46·31
69 sh C & Am..ls	126¾	100	do. b30.	46·31
25 sh Union Bk	61	100	do. b60.	46·31
6 sh Penna R	52⅝	100	do. 2d.	46⅜
21 do.	52⅝	100	do. b60.	46⅜
84 sh Leb V R..ls	5⅞	50	do.	46⅜

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

10 "	148½	10·35 "	147⅞
10·05 "	147	11·10 "	148
10·07 "	148¼	11·40 "	148⅛
10·15 "	147⅞	12 P. M.	148¼
10·20 "	148	12·30 "	149½
10·30 "	147⅞		

Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 109⅞@110; 3 days, 110@110¼. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 16¼@5f. 15; 3 days, 5f. 15⅝@5f. 1½2.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 115⅜@115⅝; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114⅜@114⅝; do. 1864, 110⅞@110⅝; do., 1865, 112@112¼; do. July, 1865, 108⅞@108⅞; do. July, 1867 108⅞@108⅞; 1868, 108⅞@109; 5s, 10-40s, 109@109¼. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·40; September, 1865, 118⅛@118⅜; October, 1865, 118@118¼. U. S. Pacific Railroad Currency Bonds, 102⅛@102⅜.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, of 1881, 115⅝@116; old 5-20s, 114⅛@114⅜; new 5 20s, 1864, 110⅝@111; do., 1865, 112¼@112½; 5-20s, July, 108⅞@108⅞; do., 1867, 108⅞@109; do., 1868, 108⅞@109⅛; 10-40s, 109⅛@109⅜. Gold, 148.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Friday, August 7.—The Flour Market presents no new feature, and with light receipts and stocks of good family grades prices are well sustained. A few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at \$7·50@8·25 for superfine; \$8·25@9·25 for extras; \$9@11·25 for Northwestern extra family; \$10@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$9·25@9·50 ℔ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a very firm feeling in the Wheat Market, and for prime the inquiry is good and the offerings small. Sales of 2000 bushels new red at \$2·47@2·60, the latter rate for strictly choice; and 500 bushels Indiana amber at \$2·52. Rye is steady, with sales of 400 bushels old Pennsylvania at \$1·80. Corn is scarce and quiet. Sales of yellow at \$1·28 for prime; and 5000 bushels Western mixed at \$1·25. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Pennsylvania at 90@92c.; and 600 bushels new Delaware at \$1.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is steady, with sales of 25 hogsheads No. 1 Quercitron to arrive at \$66 ℔ ton.

Whisky is without important change.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA............AUGUST 7.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.............74|11 A. M.............84|2 P. M.............5

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Schiller, Meeneran, Bremen, Workman & Co.
Barque Dora, Ohlsen, Barcelona, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Clara M. Goodrich, Look, Portland, Warren & Gregg.
Brig W. H. Parks, Simmons, Wicasset, do.
Schr E. B. Naylor, Naylor Boston, John Rommel Jr.
Schr Annie Megee, Young, Saco, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr J. Whitehouse, Jones, Boston, Penn Gas Coal Co.
Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, Portland via Boston, John Rommel, Jr.
Schr Rising Sun, Moore Richmond, David Cooper.
Schr Gen. Taylor, Wiley, Wellfleet, Sinnickson & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Ida L. Adams, 4 days from Norfolk, with cedar logs to Collins & Co.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

Lewes, Del., Aug 5—6 P. M.—The following vessels were at the Breakwater this morning:—Barque Trovatore, from Caibarien, and brig Supero, from Rio de Janeiro for orders; schrs Chas. Moore, and Oliver H. Booth from New York for Virginia; A. H. Kindberg, do for Baltimore; Enoch Moore, do. for Washington, D. C; Oliver Schofield, do. for Georgetown; Only Daughter from Philadelphia for Alexandria; J. M. Broomall, from Boston for do.; Mary Frances; E. H. Clark; Eva; and Althea, from Virginia for New York; Fanny Keating, with stone for Delaware Breakwater; and Alexander Willey, for ——. Wind NE.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Alaska, Small, for Philadelphia, was up at Liverpool 25th ult., to sail 28th.

Brig Potomac, Coombs, hence, at Bangor 4th inst.

Brig H. Houston, French, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 5th inst.

Brig Waltham, Lewis, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 4th inst.

Schrs Jacob Kienzle, Steele; Chase, Paul; and Abbie, Davis, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 4th inst.

Schr A. Amesbury, Amesbury, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 5th inst.

Schrs S. Hodgkins, Hodsdon; Martha Maria, Doane; and Hannibal, Cox, hence, at Bangor 4th inst.

Schrs Laura S. Watson, Wells, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 4th inst.

Schr Morning Light, Ireland, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 5th inst.

Schr Idaho, Gabbage, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Newport 5th inst.

Schrs E. G. Irwin, Hatton, and Mary Weaver, Weaver, hence, at Boston 5th inst.

Schr Ethan Allen, Blake, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 4th inst.

Schrs A. A. Andrews, Kelley, and I. H. Wainwright, Brown, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 5th instant.

Schr R. W. Tull, Robbins, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr E. Pharo, Falkenburg, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Steamtugs S. Flanagan, and Goliath, hence for Boston, with a dredging apparatus in tow, put into Newport 5th inst., for a harbor.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

Glasgow, Aug. 7.—Arrived, steamship Iowa, from New York.

Queenstown, Aug. 7.—Arrived, steamship Java from New York.

Liverpool, Aug. 7.—Arrived, steamship Carroll from Baltimore.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Governor Seymour's Letter of Acceptance.

From the N. Y. Times.

Governor Seymour at length accept his nomination in a letter which has all the bad characteristics of his recent speeches. It is loose in its statements of fact, Jesuitical in its reasoning, and evasive in its treatment of the issues presented by the Democratic party.

The first impression produced by the letter is, that its writer realizes the odium incurred by the revolutionary programme of his party. This odium he seeks to break by charging upon his opponents purposes and tendencies which have no existence except in the minds of his friends. "The minds of business men are perplexed with uncertainties," as he remarks, but it is mainly because of the attitude assumed by the Democracy on the subjects of finance and reconstruction. In one case the public credit is threatened; in the other, the new order of things in the Southern States. The two causes are quite sufficient to explain and justify the uneasiness which pervades business circles; and there will be no escape from it until the party whose action excites it shall have been again rebuked by defeat. The continued advance in the price of gold, is an illustration of the effect produced by the Democratic platform upon the most sensitive indicator of commercial opinion; and the audacious preparations of the Southern leaders to overcome the authority of the new Governments by violence, exemplifies with equal point the encouragement received from the New York Convention.

When Mr. Seymour does venture to be specific in his accusations, it is at the expense of truth. For example, referring to Congress, he says:—

> "Its acts since the adjournment of the Convention show an alarm lest a change of political power will give to the people what they ought to have—a clear statement of what has been done with the money drawn from them during the past eight years."

The truth being that "clear statements" have been given by Mr. Blaine, in the House, and more recently by Mr. Wells in the press, which show not only "what has been done with the money," but that the stories put in circulation by Democratic orators, and by few more unwarrantably than by Mr. Seymour, are perversions coined for the basest uses. We are not unqualified eulogists of the financial management of the dominant party. We know that Congress and the Treasury are chargeable with many sins of omission and commission, of a fiscal and financial character. We know, too, that frauds have disgraced the administration of the Internal Revenue, the responsibility for which must be divided between the President and the Senate. But when Mr. Seymour alleges that there have been financial wrongs "which have been kept from the public knowledge," and for which Congress is accountable, he indulges a misstatement which partisan ardor does not excuse.

Again, Mr. Seymour writes:—

> "The Congressional party has not only allied itself with military power, which is to be brought to bear directly upon the elections in many States, but it also holds itself in perpetual session, with the avowed purpose of making such laws as it shall see fit, in view of the elections which will take place within a few weeks."

The answer to the allegation that the Congressional party intends to bring military power "to bear directly upon the elections" is, that under General Grant's orders, the District Commanders relinquished all the extraordinary authority conferred by the Reconstruction acts, so soon as the newly-formed Governments came into operation. The fact, then, is the opposite of Mr. Seymour's statement; and for this fact the Republican party is entitled to credit.

The intervention of the military may yet be necessary in Louisiana, and perhaps elsewhere, but it will be in consequence of the disloyal organization which is at work to disfranchise the colored voters. If this necessity arise, some of the Southern adherents of Seymour and Blair may come to grief. The circumstance, if it happen, will not prove an improper alliance between the Republican party and the military. It will simply show that there are rebellious fools who have already forgotten the risks of rebellion, and need be reminded anew. Mr. Seymour must not suppose that his friends in South Carolina and Louisiana will be allowed to set law and local authority at defiance. Nor must he wonder if he and his party everywhere be held responsible for the revolutionary utterances and plans of the Southern Democracy.

Mr. Seymour's affected moderation takes another and more amusing shape. From untruthfulness it passes to hypocrisy. He patronizes the conservative Republicans, and substantially claims affiliation with them. Their errors, he thinks, have been of the judgment merely, and he bids them welcome to the Democracy. "They must now see," he suggests, "that the Republican party is in that condition that it cannot carry out a wise and peaceful policy." Therefore, quoth he to the conservatives, come and help to elect the Democratic ticket!

The Governor does not choose to remember that conservatism in the Republican ranks ceased its murmuring and its opposition when Copperheadism proclaimed its continued mastery of the Democratic party. Such is the case, however. The conservative Republicans struggled a couple of years to moderate the course of the dominant party, but were uniformly frustrated by the unprincipled partisanship of the Democratic members. They contributed their full share to whatever is extreme in reconstruction legislation. And when they and their party raised the flag of resistance to law in Tammany Hall, incorporated Wade Hampton's doctrine in their platform, and otherwise afforded proof that Copperheadism is still in the ascendant in their councils, the last plea for conservatism, as a disintegrating element in the Republican ranks, vanished. The nomination of Grant at Chicago, on a platform at once conciliatory and just, laid the foundation for the reunion of all shades of Republican opinion. The New York nominations, on a platform of repudiation and revolution, removed all lingering doubts as to the course of duty, and rendered the Republican strength more compact than ever. Mr. Seymour, therefore, may dismiss the hope of help from those whom he styles "the best men of the Republican party." They will not furnish him a corporal's guard.

The Threatened Rebellion.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The *World* recently devoted several leaders to proving the self-evident fact that the new State Governments in the South can be lawfully changed only through the regular action of their own Legislatures and legal voters. We did not suppose that the Rebels would agree to this, but we did count on the perseverance of the *World*. Yet that journal now prints an old speech of Frank Blair's, and says:—

> "We must not be understood as printing this speech as an antidote to General Blair's more recent letter. There is nothing in that letter which we could wish him to retract or explain away. His position is, that if a Democratic President is elected, the negro reconstruction cannot stand. We are aware that the Republican Senate can offer a prolonged resistance to its overthrow; and we ourselves took pains to have this obstacle fully weighed and appreciated before the Democratic Convention met. That obstacle is but temporary; for the Senate must ultimately be brought into harmony with the public sentiment of the country. But the repugnance of the Southern people to negro reconstruction is settled and insurmountable. In full view of the political complexion of the Senate and the long terms of the Senators, the Southern people decide that they will never voluntarily submit to the usurpations of Congress. This inflexible opposition is as much a fact as the long terms of the Senators. The Senate can in time be changed; but the intense repugnance of the Southern whites to be ruled by their former slaves is a permanent feature of the political situation. This unconquerable repugnance, which no obstacles can daunt or opposition shake, renders it impossible ever to tranquilize the country and disband our expensive armies unless negro supremacy in the South is abolished. General Blair's letter is, in substance, a statement of that fact. It secured his nomination simply because the fact is true. The hundreds of articles denouncing it which we have read in the Republican papers, all concede that it accurately reflects the public sentiment of the South. If this be so, if it be true that, notwithstanding the great obstacle interposed by the Republican Senate, the Southern whites will never give over their opposition to negro supremacy, this fact must be faced as well as the fact that the Senate is, for the present, Republican.
>
> "When the Democratic party has elected the next President, it will be manifest to everybody that the negro governments cannot be permanent. If the Senate and the Southern negroes shall then yield to the will of the country, we shall have immediate tranquility. But if they choose to make a factious opposition, the Southern whites will probably cut the gordian knot without waiting for a change in the Senate to have it untied. If the negro governments should suddenly collapse, a Democratic administration will not interpose to resuscitate them, and the local authority will easily revert into the hands of the whites. If there should be a deviation from the usual forms, it will be because the Senate and the negroes refuse to comply with the will of the majority, as expressed in the Presidential election."

Comments by the Tribune.

I. The *World* falls into the rebel mistake of confounding the Southern rebels with "the Southern people." The census returns and popular vote concur in demonstrating that a majority of the *whole* people of the States lately in revolt approve and sustain the reconstruction policy of Congress. In the States of North and South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida, this majority is decided—unquestionable. In Mississippi there is a large majority of blacks, and only common sense is needed to convince any one that they approve the policy that found them slaves and left them freemen and legal voters. The recent rebel triumph in that State was achieved just as Tories are frequently chosen to represent Irish Catholics in Parliament—just as Wade Hampton proposes to carry South Carolina for Seymour, by saying to the black voters:—"We own the land you live on; we employ and pay you; if you do not vote as we dictate, your children shall have no shelter and no bread." We defy any intelligent Democrat to deny that this is the way, and the only way, in which colored men are induced to vote the Democratic ticket.

But the Rebels are *not* "the Southern people"—not even a majority of them. Assuming that the ten States recently unrepresented in Congress have a population of eight millions, that population is politically divided very nearly as follows:—

White Republicans	1,000,000	White Democrats	3,500,000
Colored do.	3,250,000	Colored do.	250,000
Total	4,250,000	Total	3,750,000

What sham Democracy demands is the disfranchisement and political nullification of the blacks in order that it may work its wicked will on the Republican whites. "Never speak to one of the wretches!" is the watchword of Cobb, Toombs, the Mobile *Register*, Charleston *Mercury*, and other oracles of Rebellion. "No scalawags (white Republicans) are wanted here, is advertised with their goods by Rebel merchants. "When Seymour is elected, we'll make short work of the carpet-baggers," is the general cry of the *World's* political allies in Dixie. The Charleston *Mercury* gives formal notice that no debt contracted by "General Scott's Government" will be paid or acknowledged after the *Mercury's* friends get the upper hand in South Carolina. That journal, like the *World*, recognizes no "Southern people" but such as are technically white.

Now this is an assumption utterly unsupported by fact, reason, or the Federal Constitution. There is not even a hint in that Constitution that a free colored man is not equal in political rights to any other man. "*Free* persons" are discriminated from "*all other* persons," but blacks from whites never. Impregnably fortified by that charter, we most emphatically deny that "the Southern people," or a majority of them, are opposed to what the *World* calls "negro reconstruction."

II. Now as to "the intense repugnance of the Southern whites to being ruled by their former slaves." Is it any stronger than was their repugnance to having those slaves freed? or allowing them to give testimony against whites? or conceding to them civil rights? And have they not conquered their repugnance to these? Then why may they not consent to their voting also?

But admit that "their inflexible opposition" to negroes' voting is a fact. Is it any more a fact than their opposition to the Union recently was? And have they not bravely surmounted this?

III. The talk of the Southern whites being "ruled by their former slaves" is dishonest. The blacks are a minority of the Southern people. They have little education and next to no property. Nineteen-twentieths of them are the tenants and hirelings of Rebels. If these Rebels are now ready to let bygones be bygones, and close up the controversy on the comprehensive basis of universal amnesty—impartial suffrage, they will find the blacks ready to meet them on that ground and unite in the repeal of all disfranchisements and disqualifications. Why not?

IV. But the *World* misrepresents General Blair's position as palpably as it deceives by its talk of "negro supremacy," "negro ruling," etc. General Blair proposes the overthrow of the new Southern State Governments by usurpation and violence—by means which involve the renewal of civil war. Here are his precise words:—

Blair's Letter to Brodhead.

> "There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare these (Reconstruction) acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own governments, and elect Senators and Representatives. The House of Representatives will contain a majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the white people of the South; and, with the co-operation of the President, it will not be difficult to compel the Senate to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution. * * * I repeat that this is the real and only question that should be allowed to control us. * * * *
>
> "FRANK P. BLAIR."

—Here, you see, "the President elect" is to "declare null and void" laws which have never been repealed nor adjudged unconstitutional, and, by the use of the army, "disperse the carpet-bag State governments," and "allow the white people to reorganize their own governments and elect Senators and Representatives." The existing State governments are to be overthrown precisely as Bonaparte overthrew the pre-existing republican government of France in 1800, or as Louis Napoleon overthrew that under which he was first chosen President. The representatives thus chosen by a part of the people of the South, in defiance of their State Constitutions, are to be admitted to seats by the Democrats from the North; and then this revolutionized House, "with the co-operation of the President," is to "*compel*" the Senate to acquiesce in the accomplished revolution. The *World*, therefore, substitutes a programme of its own for that of its man Blair, and tries to pass off the former for the latter. It won't do!

V. But, "if there should be a deviation from the usual forms," whereby "the negro governments should suddenly collapse," we are told that "it will be because the Senate and the negroes refuse to comply with the will of the majority." Majority of what? How estimated? Let us know if a vote for Seymour is to be counted as a vote for the Blair programme of subversion and revolution? Is a vote for Seymour in New York a vote to disfranchise the blacks of the Carolinas? Let us understand!

The Key-note of the Campaign.

From the N. Y. World.

It is easy to see, from the whole texture of Governor Seymour's noble letter of acceptance, that he expects to be elected, and he writes under the feeling of responsibility which befits such an expectation. He is already the selected and recognized leader of one of the great political parties; and in this his last public utterance before the election, he seeks to mould the public sentiment of the party into conformity with the course he will think it his duty to pursue as President. The confidence which the party feels in his sagacity and statesmanship, binds it to conduct the campaign in accordance with the views which its candidate has so ably and so deliberately put forth.

While Governor Seymour takes no pains to conceal the hostility and scorn with which he regards the bastard State governments and the injustice and absurdity of admitting their bogus Senators, he speaks of the honest masses of the Republican party with a candor and considerateness which foreshadow the healing moderation with which he will administer the government. He gives prominence to the fact that many of the wisest leaders of the Republican party have disapproved and protested against the violent counsels which have prevailed in Congress; counsels which he attributes to the fact that the party has been free from the wholesome restraint of a powerful opposition. The headlong courses into which it has been hurried by its most impetuous and passionate men, have resulted from the inevitable tendency of all unchecked power to abuse; and Governor Seymour evidently expects that, after a great Democratic victory, the wiser and more moderate portion of the Republican leaders, whose influence has been overborne, will recover the ascendancy due to their talents, and that there will afterwards be no difficulty in tranquillizing the country on the solid basis of justice, moderation, and good sense. One of the best fruits which Governor Seymour seems to expect from a Democratic triumph, is the spontaneous change it will cause in the leadership of the Republican party, by dwarfing the influence of the reckless and domineering spirits who now hold the reins and crack the whip. It is by such a change, and not by subversive violence, that Governor Seymour expects a satisfactory settlement of the prevailing difficulties. We ask attention to the following pregnant sentences:—

> "The Republican party, as well as we, are interested in putting some check upon this violence. It must be clear to every thinking man that a division of political power tends to check the violence of party action, and to assure the peace and good order of society. The election of a Democratic Executive and a majority of Democratic members to the House of Representatives would not give to that party organization the power to make sudden or violent changes, but it would serve to check those extreme measures which have been deplored by the best men of both political organizations. The result would most certainly lead to that peaceful restoration of the Union and re-establishment of fraternal relationship which the country desires. I am sure that the best men of the Republican party deplore as deeply as I do the spirit of violence shown by those recently admitted to seats in Congress from the South. The condition of civil war which they contemplate must be abhorent to every right-thinking man.
>
> "I have no mere personal wishes which mislead my judgment in regard to the pending election. No man who has weighed and measured the duties of the office of President of the United States can fail to be impressed with the cares and toils of him who is to meet its demands. It is not merely to float with popular currents without a policy or a purpose. On the contrary, while our Constitution gives just weight to the public will, its distinguishing feature is that it seeks to protect the rights of minorities. It greatest glory is that it puts restraints upon power. It gives force and form to those maxims and principles of civil liberty for which the martyrs of freedom have struggled through ages. It declares 'the right of the people 'to be secure in their persons, houses, and papers against unreasonable searches and seizures. That Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people to petition for redress of grievances. It secures the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury.'
>
> "No man can rightfully enter upon the duties of the Presidential office unless he is not only willing to carry out the wishes of the people expressed in a Constitutional way, but is also prepared to stand up for the rights of minorities. He must be ready to uphold the free exercise of religion. He must denounce measures which would wrong personal or home rights, or the religious conscience of the humblest citizen of the land. He must maintain, without distinction of creed or nationality, all the privileges of American citizenship."

From these excellent paragraphs, taken in connection with the whole tenor of the letter, we get a very clear notion of the method by whith Governor Seymour expects to bring back the reign of order, stability, and contentment. He does not accept General Grant's servile doctrine that the President is to be the mere passive tool of a majority. He recognizes and accepts the fact that his administration will be confronted by an opposition Senate, and thinks that honest, peace-loving Republicans should see in that fact a sure guarantee against any violent stretches of authority by the new administration. It is not by subverting or circumventing the Senate that Mr. Seymour expects, as President, to carry his measures, but by the ascendancy, in that body, of its wisest and coolest heads, whose influence has been stifled by the arrogance of passionate fanatics, because their party has been free from the salutary check of an efficient opposition. When the Republican party finds itself in a minority, it will consent to be led by its statesmen, and no longer by its demagogues and fanatics. After the election of a Democratic President and House of Representatives, all wise Republicans will see that the revolutionary measures of their party cannot be permanent, and that the party would lose infinitely more than it could gain by standing out against a tranquillizing settlement. The universal demand of the country will be for a prompt and equitable settlement, and the check of the Senate upon the new administration, will prevent the Government from swinging from one extreme to its opposite, according to the natural tendency of reactions. The election of Mr. Seymour will restore at once a system of effective checks and balances, and insure the movement of the Government in that steady middle course which is best fitted to satisfy all interests. That the Senate will easily be brought to reason, after the election of a Democratic President, is inferred from the fact, so strongly put by Governor Seymour, that the wild and high-handed measures of Congress have been adopted against the judgment of many of the most sagacious men of the Republican party.

Those Republican journals which have been demanding proofs of Governor Seymour's statesmanship may find them in this letter. It contains not a trace of that threatening, spasmodic violence of tone which marks busy, consequential insignificance. He has a steady grasp of the situation, and a calm foresight both of obstacles and the means of surmounting them. He speaks like a man conscious of resources, who sees no necessity for violence, because he feels capable of putting things in such a light that candid opponents in the Senate will not refuse their co-operation. The moderation, the self-poise, the calm and courageous confidence of a statesman, speak in every line of the letter. He has so clear a perception of the great moral effect of a Democratic victory, that he feels no anxiety lest a hostile Senate should prevent the country from reaping its fruits. What we look to is an adjustment in which all branches of the Government and all sections of the country will participate and concur. All will see the necessity of having this great quarrel settled at last, and the impossibility of settling it except on a basis of substantial justice. He looks upon the Senate less as an obstacle to his policy than as a guarantee of its moderation. He expects to lift these irritating questions out of the heated atmosphere of party and sectional passions, and to settle them, by general acquiescence, on such a basis that they will never be reopened. He treats honest Republicans with consideration now, because he expects their co-operation hereafter. He will be President, when elected, of the whole American people; and he expects to knit them all together in the bonds of a renewed brotherhood.

Current of Political Sentiment and the Presidential Election in the South.

From the N. Y. Herald.

An extraordinary and quite unexpected revolution is taking place in the political prospects of parties in the South. The radical leaders spread themselves over the Southern States, after reconstructing those States on the negro basis, to secure the votes of the new-born citizens of African descent. The first orators in Congress, both Senators and Representatives, left their seats and homes to stump the South and to control the negro vote. A vast exodus of radical carpet-baggers left the North, and principally the Eastern States, spreading themselves over the whole South like locusts, to secure the suffrages of the blacks, as well as the offices and the property of the whites. In fact, the Northern radicals had it pretty much all their own way. The South was their political elysium. They had no doubt about controlling the votes of the negroes, not only for their own elevation, but in the Presidential election also. All the trouble between Congress and the President arose from the struggle to gain the negro vote as a balance of political power, and the reconstruction acts of Congress were framed expressly for this purpose. In truth, nothing was left undone that could be done by all the means that an all-powerful party could use, and scarcely a radical in or out of Congress had any doubt of the result.

But what do we see now? Precisely what the *Herald* said long ago and all through would be the case—that in the end the negroes would go with their masters and the Democrats. From every quarter of the Southern States the fact comes to us that this is the case. A most thorough reaction is taking place. The press and almost all the correspondence from the South show this. Our private and most reliable correspondence inform us that "every one of the ex-Rebel States will be carried by the Democrats; that the negroes are leaving the radical party by hundreds; that they are organizing colored conservative clubs, and that they are attending Democratic barbacues by thousands." Never was there a more striking example of the old saying that the best laid plans may be defeated.

And why are the negroes abandoning the radicals and going with their old masters and the Democrats? Because they believe their interests lie that way, and because the Southern whites know how to treat and control them better than the Northerners. In their brief experience with Northern adventurers—properly called carpet-baggers, because the greater part of them were needy speculators, without any property but the carpet-bags they carried in their hands—the negroes have seen that these men had really no sympathy with them, and only wanted to use them for their own selfish purposes. They see that their best friends are their old masters, and the white people among whom they were born and with whom their best interests are identified. The Northern carpet-baggers and orators have cheated and deceived them under the pretense of sympathizing with them and being their friends, and, as a natural consequence, they turn to the people who employ them and with whom their destiny is cast. What more natural? All this only shows how short-sighted the radicals in Congress and the radicals generally have been. Independent of party considerations and the immediate effect this reaction may have on the Presidential election, it must be regarded as a happy circumstance; for if the negroes and whites of the South act together, all fear of a war of races hereafter will be at an end. The employer and the employed will work together for their mutual interests and the interests of their common section of country. One thing is certain, and that is that the radicals must change their tactics, cease their efforts to array one portion of the Southern population against the other, and consider the interests of the whites and blacks of the South as identical, or they will have the whole of that section combined against them, both now and for all time to come. They have deceived themselves up to this time. We shall see whether they can retrace their steps or comprehend this most interesting political problem of the day.

Can the Government Resume Payment?

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

The considerations suggested yesterday seem to prove beyond doubt that every danger which can be apprehended from the return of national bonds now held in Europe is made both more imminent and more formidable by the unsettled condition of the currency here. If specie payment could be resumed we should be less likely to have the bonds sent back suddenly, and less injured by them when sent than we should be now.

But can specie payments be resumed? That resumption is difficult, all will admit. That the difficulty increases with every year of financial "drifting," without a policy, is plain enough. But some go further, and contend that it has now become impossible. Our correspondent, "A broker," argues again to-day that the large amount of our debt owned in Europe is an insuperable barrier to resumption here.

It cannot be denied that any steps which might be taken towards a sound currency are liable to interruption or defeat by the occurrence of war or panic in the European markets. No matter how healthy our movements towards specie, a sudden fright might be produced there by causes not to be controlled in America; and would result in a rapid and large depreciation of our currency, as indicated by the premium on gold.

But such a panic would not be of long duration. In 1866, when the war broke out between Austria and Prussia, New York was suddenly drained of thirty million dollars in coin. Gold rose nearly thirty per cent. But the evil soon corrected itself. War in Europe did not really injure confidence in the credit of the United States. It was felt at once that gold was too high; as soon as the first fright was over our bonds were in demand again, and gold declined, though slowly, until the end of the year, when the premium was lower by seven per cent. than at the beginning.

This experience confirms what reflection would indicate, that a panic in our bonds resulting from any merely European cause cannot injure our currency seriously, nor for a long time. In any given condition of the national credit, gold will be taken hence to Europe so long as it is in greater demand there than here; and a sudden stringency there will necessarily draw a supply from us, until the price of gold here shall be high enough to correspond to the demand abroad. Beyond that point it cannot go.

No one can fix beforehand a limit, and say that the premium on gold cannot, by a disturbance of the foreign markets be forced for a time beyond it. But the crisis of 1866 has unquestionably had a great influence in Europe in extending and strengthening confidence in American securities. Were our condition as strong and as hopeful at home as it then was, it is certain that such a stringency as was then felt in England and Germany would affect us far less than it did then. The people throughout Europe have been rapidly learning to trust the United States, and that trust is now harder to shake than it ever was before.

But we are subjecting their confidence in us to severe trials. We are quietly postponing a return to specie payments; and apparently acquiescing in a permanent failure to meet our obligations. We are openly discussing, as a political question, the propriety of repudiating our debt. We are giving utterance, through our leading statesmen, and even through Congress, to the crudest and most worthless plans—now for paying our debts without bearing the burden of them, and now for evading them in part or altogether. And, to crown all, we are exhibiting in our own markets a deeper distrust, either of our ability or of our disposition to be honest, than Europe is ready to entertain.

Here is the really weak point in the situation. It is not in the commercial relations of the country so much as in the financial policy of the Government. It is not in the danger of panic abroad so much as in the certainty of distrust at home. Were there no question anywhere of the determination of the United States to meet its obligations, or of their wisdom in the use of their resources, our bonds might still be shipped by hundreds of millions, not to pay for luxuries only, but in exchange for real capital to build railroads and to subdue the wilderness.

But although a panic in Europe from European causes could not seriously harm us, a panic there from distrust of our credit might overthrow our whole financial system. It is such a panic which our long delay in returning to specie payments renders possible. It is such a panic which is now threatening us, and the vague apprehension of which is the chief support of the steadily advancing premium on gold. Should it once become a probability in the minds of our European creditors that the New York repudiation platform may be sustained by the popular vote in November, there would inevitably be a general struggle among them which could first turn their bonds into real money. No man who has any knowledge of the subject will believe it possible that Governor Seymour should be inaugurated next March, with gold at as low a figure as the highest that has been reached since the war.

The true obstacle to resumption, then, does not lie in the mere fact that our bonds are largely held by foreigners. Were our currency sound Europe might hold them all without endangering us. It is not correct to say that the exported bonds make it unsafe to resume payments, but rather that our failure to resume makes it unsafe to export the bonds. The remedy for the whole evil is in restoring the currency and building up our credit.

Let the currency be gradually contracted by the substitution of interest-bearing notes for the greenbacks. Let gold contracts be made legal. Let banking be made free, with the issues secured by deposits of bonds sufficient at the market rate to redeem them in coin, with a margin of ten per cent. These simple measures, as the *Evening Post* has repeatedly proved, would bring us back to specie payments in from three to five years, unless interrupted and delayed by a crisis in Europe of unusual severity. But above all, and as the condition not only of resumption, but of avoiding a sweeping and speedy calamity, let the nation show its determination to meet all its obligations in "uttermost good faith."

218 & 220
S. FRONT ST.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

218 & 220
S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from **1864** to **1845**.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

PAINTED PHOTOS.

A NEW THING IN ART.—
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOS.
A. S. ROBINSON,
No 910 CHESNUT Street,
Has just received a superb collection of
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF FLOWERS.

They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling in beauty, naturalness of tint, and perfection of form a great variety of the choicest exotic flowering plants. They are mounted on boards of three sizes, and sold from 25 cents to $3 and $4 each.

For framing and the album they are incomparably beautiful. 3 15]

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 72

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "PLANT Dore" Champagne, imported and for sale by
JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GOLD Lac" Champagne, imported and for sale by
JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GLOria" Champagne, imported and for sale by
JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
4 11 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL.—AN INVOICE of the above, for sale by
JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

JEWELRY! JEWELRY!
S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut.
NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.
WRIGGINS & CO.,

(Formerly Wriggins & Warden, Fifth and Chesnut) invite attention to their New Jewelry Store, S. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

We are now prepared, with our Extensive Stock, to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to buyers.

WATCHES of the most celebrated makers, JEWELRY, and SILVER WARE, always the latest designs and best qualities.

Goods especially designed for BRIDAL PRESENTS.

Particular attention given to the Repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY. [6 1 mwf

WRIGGINS & CO.,
S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut Streets.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES

of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality, in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

BTTTON AND EYELET STUDS

in great variety—newest patterns.

SOLID SILVERWARE

for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 5 14p

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.,

11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,
I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.
G. W. RUSSELL,
Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware,
No. 22 North SIXTH Street,
5 26 PHILADELPHIA.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16t

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500
NO EXTRAS.
Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Address, personally or by note,
N FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 8 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
112 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

HOSPITAL ITEMS.—The following cases were yesterday admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital:—

Mary Sheridan, aged 60 years, residing on Front street, with a fractured ankle, occasioned by a fall.

Patrick McQuade, aged 45 years, residing at Front and Callowhill streets, with a foot mashed, occasioned by a pig of iron falling upon it at Callowhill street wharf.

Thomas Herst, aged 26 years, residing at Darby, with an arm wrenched off, occasioned by being caught in a picker while working at Henry's mill.

Patrick Keenan, aged 40 years, residing at Phœnixville, with a foot badly lacerated, by a beam falling upon him at the iron works.

James Kelly, aged 15 years, residing at No. 236 Union street, with a hand badly cut, occasioned by tampering with a threshing machine at Walnut street wharf.

NEW SEWERS.—The Department of Highways gives notice that proposals will be received until Monday next for the construction of a sewer on Quince street, from Spruce street south, about three hundred and eighty feet, with a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches. Also, on Pine street, from Seventh street eastward to the summit between Sixth and Seventh streets, with such man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

BLACKSMITHS' HELPERS' ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Blacksmith Helpers of Baldwin & Co.'s, together with other firms, was held at Seventeenth and Callowhill streets last evening at 8 o'clock, to form an association of the above body. Several resolutions were proposed and sanctioned, and appropriate remarks made by several of the men.

RUNAWAY.—Last evening as Mr. Lawson, President of the Lombard and South Street Railway Company, was driving along Broad street, with his son and two daughters, his horses took fright and ran away. The carriage was dashed against a pile of bricks, breaking it pretty thoroughly, and upsetting its occupants, who, strange to say, were but slightly injured.

FINES AND PENALTIES.—The following are the fines and penalties paid the City Treasurer by the Aldermen respectively named, for the month of July.—Joseph S. Maull, $35; Lewis Godbou, $27; Charles M. Carpenter, $50; William Neill, $99; J. C. Tittermary, 52; C. E. Pancoast, $72; W. R. Heins, $40; John Swift, $30; Francis Hood, $41.

THE SCHUTZENFEST.—At the target shooting on Wednesday, at Washington Retreat, a number of the ladies of the Philadelphia Rifle Club participated. A number of prizes were distributed, among them the first five to Miss Mary Anschutz, Miss Josephine Schmid, Mrs. Parbs, Mrs. Catharine Schmid, and Mrs. Roebling.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY JOTTINGS.

—Hon. William D. Kelley will leave for Maine on Monday evening next, where he will spend two weeks stumping for Grant and Colfax. He opens at Portland on Tuesday evening.

—A large meeting of Republicans to ratify the nominations of General U. S. Grant and Hon. Schuyler Colfax, was held last evening at Germantown. Addresses were made by Colonel John W. Forney and Hon. James M. Scovel.

—The Tug Boat Owners and Captains Association, will hold a meeting to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, in the Hope Engine House, Second and Pine.

—A meeting of the Journeymen Cigar Makers' Society will be held this evening, at 8 o'clock, at No. 306 New street.

—The travelling salesmen of this city will hold a meeting this evening at 8 o'clock, at the Northwest corner Fourth and Walnut streets, Room No. 3, third floor. All travelling salesmen are invited to attend.

—To-morrow the Geary Club will play the Olympic, of Washington, on the Athletic grounds, at Seventeenth street and Columbia avenue. The Geary have taken the Athletic grounds for Mondays for the balance of the season.

—The Chippewa and a picked nine play this afternoon at Fifteenth and Wallace streets.

—The Columbia Bridge, now under construction, will be finished by the 1st of December.

Camden Affairs.

—The store of Messrs. George Brewer & Co., in Camden, situated on Market street, below Front, was entered by burglars on Wednesday morning, who, after ransacking several desks and drawers, blew open the safe with gunpowder, and succeeded in securing about one hundred and fifty dollars.

—At an early hour on Wednesday morning some venturesome burglar broke into the office of Mr. Scull, on Taylor avenue, below Second street, but only got one dollar to reward his exertions. Mr. Scull had left his safe unlocked, so that burglars might not do any damage in blowing it open.

—One hundred and ninety building permits have been granted in Camden since the 1st of January last, and it is thought that about one hundred more will be issued before the season closes.

—The United States Hook and Ladder Company have ordered a new hose carriage, sufficiently large to hold seven hundred feet of hose, which will be ready for use in about three weeks.

—A man employed at the Messrs. Starr's foundry, near Camden, accidentally fell on Monday, and dislocated his shoulder.

Pre-historic Remains in the Mississippi Valley.

MOUNDS ON THE AMERICAN BOTTOM.

Mr. W. De Haas writes to the St. Louis *Democrat*:—

"The mounds on the American Bottom, in Illinois, are comprised in two separate groups, constituting one grand and imposing system. They number nearly two hundred, including those on the adjacent bluff. They are of various sizes and shapes, rising from the scarcely distinguishable elevation to the imposing structure of over ninety feet. They are conical, ellipsoidal, truncated, square, and tetragonal. They are entirely of earth, and raised with as much regularity and symmetry as a potter would mould a model in clay. They have all been formed from material taken from the adjacent plain or bluff—vegetable mold, clay, and soil—and present a marked mottled appearance, identical with the mounds in the Ohio valley. Every mound has been elevated by human labor, and he who denies this self-evident fact simply acknowledges himself ignorant on the subject. The evidence, externally and internally, position, structure, character, and contents, clearly, positively, and unmistakably prove this.

"The tumuli under consideration were probably all erected by the same people. We cannot here, as in the case of the ancient Britons, determine from the character of the mounds the type of race they cover. There, the long elliptical barrow contains the long or *dolichocephalic* head; and *per contra*, the round or conical barrow contains the round or *brachycephalic* head. Here, we have the long and round mounds, but not human crania of corresponding type confined to those forms. We have here the semi-prognathous and pyramidal heads, but not confined to any particular form of mounds.

"The fictilia from the western mounds consists of distinct qualities. One is fine, compact, close-grained, kiln-burned, painted, and tastefully ornamented, moulded for a breccia composed of clay, and proved much skill. The other is coarse, rude, of irregular thickness, sun-dried, ornamentative without taste, and composed of clay and small rhomboidal fragments of white epathic carbonate of lime, and some of simple clay. Some of the finer quality occasionally shows a polishing or glazing, leaving minute striæ, as if done with a tuft of grass dipped into a *barbotte*.

"In making some excavations on the plain, a short distance west of the large mound, I discovered large quantities of pottery in connection with human remains. Some of them were rude and quite heavy. One was clearly a cinerary urn.

"The implements, ornaments, and weapons in stone, indicate two classes—one representing the *palæothetic*, or undressed stone age; the other the *neolithic*, or polished stone age, of Sir John Lubbock. Some of the specimens of the finer quality are of exquisite skill and workmanship. They are of porphyry, horneblende, granite, serpentine, nephrite, and the hardest varieties of amphabolic rock.

"One of the most interesting classes is agricultural. They are unlike any implements or utensils in store, found in the Ohio valley, or any other part of the country. They were undoubtedly used in tilling the soil. One represents the modern hoe, and our domestic implement is but little improvement on that of the mound builders. A specimen before me is of limpir quartz, of faultless workmanship. Their smaller quartz weapons are very fine, ranging from the common horn stone up through all the varieties to the present chalcedony. The celts or axes represent an extensive class, and are of almost every style and finish. Some are very large, weighing over ten pounds. A granitic implement far surpasses these in size, some weighing over twenty-five pounds. The use of this was probably to dress hides or crush corn. Their mortars and pestles have been recovered, their pipes, discs and porphyrytic rings for games.

"The household gods—*lares* and *penates* of a people forever lost—are among the contents of mounds added to the fine collection of early art which I have made in this interesting region.

"The ornaments with which they decorated their persons, the weapons with which they fought, the implements with which they slew their game, and the vessels with which their domestic board was served with viands, have all been recovered, with a large number of miscellaneous articles in stone, which constitute, with those from other antiquarian localities, one of the most extensive and valuable collections of early American art yet made.

"One object sought in these researches is to make a full collection of ancient art, representing the archæology of the northern division of the western continent."

The Kingdom of Siam.

M. A. Grehan, Consul of the "Supreme King" of Siam, has just published, in Paris, a history of this singular country, from which the following new and comparatively unknown particulars are gathered.

Siam is a kingdom of monopolies. The revenues of the royal treasury are derived from imposts laid upon agriculture, commerce, and trade. There are fixed taxes upon the cultivation of the fields, customs duties, the sale of all kinds of merchandise, and upon all vessels entering or leaving ports in the realm. Arrack, tobacco, oil, palm leaves, charcoal, wood, fish, ores, are all monopolies, the Government granting the right to deal in these to individuals or companies at certain rates. The entire revenue from all these sources amounts to about twenty millions of dollars.

The mode of collecting these imposts is simple. The King chooses certain mandarins in each district, whose duty it is to make the collection and deliver the money to the Chief of the Pages. This functionary keeps a book wherein the various sums paid and by whom paid into his hands, are recorded. He shows this at stated periods to the King, who verifies the amounts, and the whole is then deposited in the Royal Treasury. The King is, therefore, the sole administrator of the public funds.

The King has twenty-nine sons and thirty-three daughters, children of thirty wives.

Polygamy is the established rule of the kingdom, but although a rich Siamese may have thirty wives, only one of these is legally his wife, can inherit his property or command his household. The others are merely his slaves.

The manners of the Siamese are simple, their habits frugal, and they are an extremely clean people. They eat little meat, and drink nothing but tea and water.

The value of the exports of Siam in 1864 was as follows:

To China	about	$5,000,000
To India	do.	325,000
To North America	do.	320,000
To Java	do.	300 000
To England	do.	60 000
To South America	do.	45,000

The chief article of export is rice. The other most important products exported are sugar, salt, fish, teak wood, cotton, and buffalo horn.

The kingdom is rich in minerals. Gold, iron, copper, lead, antimony, and tin are found in greater or less quantities. Rubies, sapphires, amethysts, opals, agates, garnets, and cornelian also abound.

The palace and temples of the king contain immense treasures of gold and jewels.

Copper is the metal in most common use. All household utensils, both among the rich and the poor, are made of this metal, the only difference being in the style of manufacture and ornamentation.

The Siamese artisans excel in the making of gold and silver enamelled work. Six hundred such artisans are employed at once, occasionally in the King's palace.

They also manufacture silk scarfs and sashes, broidered with gold, of remarkable beauty. Some of these sell for a hundred dollars a piece.

The national language is chiefly monosyllabic, and is called the Thai language. Its singularity consists in the fact that its alphabet constitutes almost its entire vocabulary. When that is once learned the whole language is understood.

The religion is pure Buddhism, but the present King is exceedingly liberal and tolerant of all creeds in his dominions.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·02	MOON RISES	9·21
SUN SETS	7·09	HIGH WATER	4·40

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T. YOUNG, }
COATES WALTON, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
THOMAS POTTER, }

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	July 18
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	July 24
Atalanta	London	New York	July 26
Union	Southampton	New York	July 28
Malta	Liverpool	New York	July 28
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	July 28
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	July 29
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	July 29
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 30
Hibernia	Glasgow	New York	July 31
Cimbria	Southampton	New York	July 31
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Aug. 1
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 1
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 1
FOR EUROPE.			
Louisiana	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 8
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 8
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Aug. 8
Wm. Penn	New York	London	Aug. 8
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 8
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Aug 11
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 11
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 12
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 15
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 22
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 8
Eagle	New York	Havana	Aug. 13

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Barque Brunswick, Dixon, Marseilles, Workman & Co.

Barque Restless, Sheldon, Barbados, Thos. Wattson & Sons.

Barque Adeline C. Adams, Leavitt, Montevideo, Isaac Hough & Morris.

Br. brig Speed, Larkin, Cork or Falmouth for orders, S. P. Pedrick & Co.

Brig Ida M. Comery, McLellan, Cow Bay, Warren & Gregg.

Schr C. E. Gibson, Thatcher, Marseilles, J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr Clara Montgomery, Borden, Boston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Schr G. C. Morris, Artis, Charleston (second clearance, having repaired).

St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

St'r J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Wm. B. Mann, Sanford, 4 days from Charleston, with 200 tons old iron to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Schr Piandome, Davis, 4 days from Charleston, with 800 tons phosphate rock to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr S. H. Sample, Little, 5 days from Leechville, N. C., with shingles.

Schr Belle Sage, Price, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

BELOW.

Brig Grace Darling, from Cienfuegos, at the Lazaretto, receiving medical assistance.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Fanita, Howe, hence, at New York 5th instant.

Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, hence, at Providence 4th inst.

Steamship Norfolk, Vance, hence, at Richmond 4th instant.

Barque Cardenas, Paine, cleared at Havana 31st ult. for Delaware Breakwater.

Brig George S. Burnham, Simonson, for Philadelphia, was loading at Havana 31st ult.

Brig Jane, Niel, sailed from Cardenas 29th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig John Balch, Townsend, sailed from Cardenas 30th ult., for north of Hatteras.

Brig Romaine, Card, sailed from Cienfuegos 26th ult. for Falmouth.

Schr L. F. Smith, Crie, hence, at Bangor 3d inst.

Schr S. B. Wines, Hulse, hence for Providence, at New York 5th inst.

Schrs Jas. English, Parker, and R. H. Wilson, Harris, both from Newport for Philadelphia, at New York 5th inst.

Schr C. B. McShain, Quigley, sailed from Washington, D. C., 5th inst., for Alexandria, to load coal for Philadelphia.

Schr Boston, Smith, from Greenport for Philadelphia, at New York 5th inst.

Schr Isabel, Gregg, sailed from Washington, D. C., 5th inst., for Alexandria, to load lumber for Philadelphia.

Schr Henry May, Rackett, from Dighton for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 3d inst.

Schrs S. L. Russell, Smith, and Gilbert Green, Westcott, hence, at Lynn 3d inst.

Schr Wm. S. Doughten, Tatem, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 2d inst.

Schr Mary Means, Bayard, hence, at Newburyport 4th inst.

Schr Angeline Van Cleaf, Heath, which was in collision with steamship Hunter, was towed by the steamer into Dutch Island Harbor, where she now lies.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, hence, at Washington, D. C., 5th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

ISLAND OF ASCENSION, Custom House, St. Helena, Jan. 28, 1868.—The following list of pier and other dues having been levied at the Island of Ascension from the 1st of January, 1868, is published for general information by request of Captain Wilmshurst, R. N., in charge.

R. M. PRITCHARD, Collector of Customs.

	s.	d.
For every merchant ship or vessel—British, colonial or foreign—arriving at the Island for any purposes whatever (excepting those on the Government service) per register ton	0	1½
For every cask, case or package shipped from the Island on board any merchant ship or vessel	1	0
For the use of the Admiralty Hoist—every ton or part of a ton raised or lowered from or for any merchant ship or vessel	5	0
Health Officer's fee	7	6
Certificate of clearance	2	6

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. CORNER Ninth and Walnut streets. Begins at 8.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, August 7, 1868,
McDONOUGH'S BLACK CROOK,
AND
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
THE GREATEST COMBINATION OF ARTISTS IN THE COUNTRY.
MAD'LLE GUSSIPPUS MORLACCHI,
MAD'LLE GUITANO LEAH,
MAD'LLE ESMIRALDIA DIANI.
STAR PREMIERS ASSOLUTO.
SOLOISTS.
MAD'LLE LINDA WENDEL,
MAD'LLE BARRETTA,
MAD'LLE ALEXANDRENA,
THE ORIGINAL FRENCH CAN-CAN,
Introduced and arranged by
M'LLE MORLACCHI.
GRAND TABLEAUX AND STARTLING EFFECTS,
AND
THE TRIPLE TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.
ENGELKE'S PROMENADE CONCERTS.
EVERY SATURDAY,
From 4 to 6 P. M.
Tickets, 25 cents. Six for $1. Forty for $5. [8 6 tuths3

SUMMER RESORTS.

LORETTO SPRINGS, ON THE ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS, NEAR CRESSON, PA.
The public are informed that the
LORETTO SPRINGS, NOW OPEN
under the supervision of JOHN McINTOSH, will
RECEIVE BOARDERS
for the balance of the season for Twelve Dollars per week.

Mr. F. A. GIBBONS, the owner of the Hotel, assures his friends and the public that he will use every effort to make them comfortable.

Visitors will leave by 11 P. M. train, arriving at Kaylor's Station, near Cresson, at 9 o'clock A. M., the following morning.

Commutation Tickets will be issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad during the season.

JOHN McINTOSH, Proprietor.
7 31 12t*

BELVIDERE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY.
"DELAWARE WATER GAP."

NOTICE.—For the special accommodation of Passengers desirous of spending Sunday at the DELAWARE WATER GAP, an additional line will leave the Water Gap every MONDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock, arriving in Philadelphia about 11 A. M.

Lines leave Kensington Depot for Delaware Water Gap daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
7 25 eod6w W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

HYGENIA HOUSE.
COLLINS' BEACH, DELAWARE,
is now open for the reception of guests. This favorite place of resort is beautifully situated at a point on the Delaware Bay a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Take steamer Perry Arch street wharf.
7 10 1m FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor.
Post Office address, Deakyneville, Del.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
This favorite SUMMER RESORT, situated on the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, State of New York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from JUNE 10 to OCTOBER 1.
Terms, $4·50 per day, or $28·00 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad trains, and the day boats from New York or Albany.
Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of FRANKLIN Street, New York, daily, at 5 P. M. Saturdays at P. M. [6 9 2m] CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.
THE COLUMBIA HOUSE,
At Cape Island, N. J.,
was opened on the 25th of June.
Situated but a few rods from the beach, with three hundred good bathing-rooms standing directly at the surf, and with fine shade trees upon the lawn, this house must surpass any other at the Capes, as well for its outside attractions and conveniences as for its extensive and well regulated interior.
The COLUMBIA has long been sustained by a substantial and select patronage from all parts of the country, and its appointments may be depended upon as strictly first-class. For rooms, etc., address
GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
BOLTON'S HOTEL,
6 12 fmw tf HARRISBURG, Pa.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Is now open for the reception of Guests.
Music under the direction of Simon Hassler
Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to
BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
ATLANTIC CITY, or
6 2 3m] No. 827 RICHMOND Street.}

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Has been enlarged, repainted, refurnished with new furniture and spring beds, and is now open for the reception of visitors. It is within FIFTY YARDS of the beach. JOHN SMICK, Proprietor.
ROBERT L. FURY 7 18 1m

COUNTRY BOARDING.
CHESNUT SPRINGS,
NEAR WILLOW GROVE AVENUE,
(Formerly Hospital Station.)
Two communicating rooms vacant.
Apply on the premises, or at No 1402 WALNUT Street. 7 23

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—
Office No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, August 6, 1868.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 10 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 10th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Quince street, from Spruce street, southward about three hundred and eighty feet, with a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches with such man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance to be paid by the City, and the Contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the Company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly, approved May 8, 1866.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
8 6 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS,
OFFICE No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
PHILADELPHIA, August 5, 1868.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 10 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, 10th instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Pine street, from Seventh street eastward to the summit between Sixth and Seventh streets, with a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city, and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside the said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8th, 1866.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25th, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
8 6 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1868. }

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED, from responsible parties, until 12 M. August 17, 1868, for furnishing all the CORN, OATS, HAY and RYE STRAW (to be of first-class merchantable quality,) required at this Depot during the year commencing October 1, 1868. Forage and Straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere within one mile of the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks, of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each, of not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; Hay and Straw baled, and to weigh two thousand (2000) pounds per ton. Bids will also be received for Hay unbaled.

Bidders will state price of sacks separate, of oats and corn per bushel, and of hay and straw per ton.

We now use about eight thousand (8000) bushels of grain, one hundred and eighty (180) tons of hay, and thirty eight (38) tons of straw per month; but we reserve the right to increase or diminish that quantity by one-third, on proper notice, and the contractor will be required to keep at least two months' supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this city.

Guarantees will be furnished with each bid, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within ten days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with above requirements. The contractor will be required to exhibit on or before the 15th day of September next satisfactory evidence that he is prepared to commence fulfilling contract.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose. None to be paid for except on receipt of the parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

A bond in the sum of twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars, signed by himself and two accepted sureties, will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful fulfilment of his contract.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of forage and straw required, it will be purchased in open market, and the excess of cost charged to him.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster General before awarding contract.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned marked "Proposals for Forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
8 3 12t Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
NO. 27 WEST HOUSTON STREET, }
NEW YORK, August 5, 1868. }

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 noon of SATURDAY, September 5, 1868, for the removal of the wreck of the steamer Scotland, situated in the South Channel, near Sandy Hook, N. J.

The wreck and all material pertaining to the vessel must be removed to a depth of at least 22½ feet mean low water, and no portion shall again be deposited, after removal, below high water mark.

The work must be completed by December 1, 1869.

The wreck will be divided into three sections by dividing the space from the bow to the stern into three (3) equal portions. When the first section, beginning at the bow, has been removed to the prescribed depth, and according to the foregoing conditions, one-quarter of the stipulated price for the removal will be paid; when the second section has been removed, one-quarter of the price, as above, will be paid, and when the third section has been removed, the balance of the stipulated sum will be paid; provided that the work shall be prosecuted and finished in the order above given.

Proposals must state the sum in full for which the parties propose to do the entire work; and must be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder will duly execute a contract.

The proposals and guarantee will be of the form to be obtained at this office.

No bids exceeding one hundred thousand dollars will be entertained.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers,
8 6 6t Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HARBOR, NEW YORK.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, August 10, 1868, for deepening by dredging the harbor of Ogdensburg, New York so as to give twelve feet of water at the lowest stage, in the following places, viz.:—

Section I. On the outer bar across the channel into the upper harbor, northeasterly from the lighthouse, where about 13,000 cubic yards of hard sand is estimated to require removal.

Section II. Between the bridge, the ferry wharf and the Rome Railroad depot, where, it is estimated, about 25,000 cubic yards of very hard "hardpan," with gravel and small boulders, must be taken out.

All the material (which will be measured in the scows) must be dumped at least half a mile below the outer bar, in deep water, at a point to be marked.

The work must be commenced as soon as possible, and no later than Sept. 15 1868, continued as long as possible this season, and completed by the 30th of November, 1869.

Bidders must propose for each section separately, and separate contracts will be made for each.

Bids must be made upon printed blanks, which can be procured at this office, (or similar written ones), which must be properly filled up and signed as indicated. All the information possessed at this office will be given to bidders, *but all wishing to contract are particularly requested to examine at Ogdensburg before sending in their bids.*

C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers and Brevet-Col. U. S. A.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, }
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 14, 1868. } 7 16 20t

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.—
WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 3. 1868.

Proposals will be received at this office until further notice, for the purchase of sixty AMBULANCES and seven hundred and thirty ARMY WAGONS, in lots of from ten and upwards. They have all been used, but are still in serviceable order, and can be seen at Lincoln Depot, near this city. Propositions for selecting any number over ten from the lot will be entertained, if suitable prices are offered.

Bidders will be notified of the acceptance or rejection of their bids, and payment in Government funds required prior to delivery. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals offered. Bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster General before acceptance or rejection.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for the purchase of Ambulances or Wagons, or both, as the case may be;" and bidders will give their Post Office address.

J. C. McFERRAN,
8 3 6t Deputy Quartermaster General,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Paulling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES' Alley

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.
LiverpooL and LondoN and GlobE
InsurancE CompanY.
ASSETS
SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.
Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.
Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
ATWOOD SMITH,
6 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210 070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan	$51,000·00
20 000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
5,000,300	shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400	ar. Market value. Cost, $1089,679·20	$1,102,802·50
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334·36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $5076·00; estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank $108 017·10	
	Cash in Drawer 298·52	183,315·62
		$1 507,605·15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
Hugh Craig	James B. McFarland,
Edward Darlington	Joshua P. Eyre,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry Sloan,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George G. Leiper,	George W. Bernardou,
William G. Boulton,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	J. B. Semple, "
Jacob Riegel,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20

UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1868
$33,693·22	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

INSURE AT HOME
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]
JAMES TRAQUAIR..........PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES..........VICE-PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNOR..........A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS..........SECRETARY

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3D MONTH, 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or on 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.
Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.
Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
	CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 5 28

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S
INSURANCE ROOMS,
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
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An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 fmwOm

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"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS," No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 1 20 wfm

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TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.
We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of
FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC.,
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Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1868.

The Rebellion Alive.

GOVERNOR WARMOUTH, of Louisiana, has made a requisition on the President for troops to quell "domestic violence" in his State, a copy of which requisition we published in the special despatches of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH yesterday. He does this in compliance with a special provision of the Constitution, which declares that "The United States * * shall protect each of them against invasion, and on the application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence." In the present case the Legislature, by joint resolution, makes the request, and the Governor adds to it his sanction, and depicts a state of affairs in Louisiana which show how necessary it is that the request be complied with. As no option is given to the President under the Constitution we may take it for granted that the request will be granted. Such a state of society as that which Governor Warmouth declares to exist in his State is the best possible argument in favor of the success, or rather the absolute necessity of success, of the Republican party this year. According to the official statement made, there is on an average no less than one hundred and fifty murders committed every month in North Louisiana. A reign of terror exists there; justice is set at defiance. Judges refuse to hold the courts of law, because their lives are in danger from bands of ruffians. The sheriffs resign their offices, being utterly unable to fill them. In truth, anarchy, murder, and pillage are the order of the day, and peace and industry is as far away as it was in the days of the war. *The Southern leaders of the Wade Hampton school knew of what they spoke when they said the Rebellion is not dead.* They but said the truth. It is still alive—quite as much as it ever was. Because it is not in open arms does not indicate its death. It must be evident that the desperadoes of the South are quite equal to any crime, and but await an opportunity to plunge the South into another revolution. It requires but the smallest encouragement from the North to cause such a result Will we give that encouragement? Will we have the blood of Southern Unionists on our hands? The responsibility is a fearful one, and one which it requires the decided action of all the loyal North to successfully bear.

The Rebel Generals of Tennessee Opposed to a New Rebellion.

THE form of parole devised by General Grant, when Lee surrendered, which became the type of all the paroles subsequently granted, displayed great sagacity and statesmanship. It was at once humane to the defeated warriors, and protective of the interests of the national Government. It consisted of a mutual contract, setting forth that bygones should be bygones, and that the men who had warred against their country should be subjected to no civil prosecutions for treason, and to no punishments, *provided* they quietly returned to their homes, and there obeyed not only the national authority, but such State and local governments as might be established. This pledge is in honor binding upon all the Confederate troops. A large portion of them, acting in conjunction with the Democratic party, are now evincing a strong disposition to violate it by their threats, to destroy the reconstructed governments established under the laws passed by Congress, which virtually constitute the basis of settlement finally devised by the representatives of the loyal people who were victorious in the war. Some of the bravest and most honorable of the Confederate soldiers, however, still recognize the full force of their pledge, and refuse to identify themselves with the new crusade against the Republic. A remarkable case in point is furnished by the agreement of a number of the General officers of the Confederate army of Tennessee to co-operate with the Republicans of that State in efforts to crush the conspiracy devised by the Democratic politicians to overthrow the existing State Government by force of arms. We notice with pleasure all such evidences that the war is really over, and that the efforts of the Democratic party to revive it will be opposed by the honorable men of the South, as well as the patriotic men of the North.

The Ex-Senators from Mississippi.

A BRIEF despatch from Liverpool announces the arrival of Jefferson Davis at that point. We sincerely congratulate the "stern statesman" on his being able to breathe an air uncontaminated by the presence of the American flag. His advent into the British realm will doubtless give his many noble friends an opportunity of testifying by their actions the sincere sympathy which they feel for his affliction, and the admiration they have entertained for his course. Lord Derby can shake his hand, the Marquis of Hastings have him at his country-seat. Then there is the great Judah P. Benjamin, familiarly known as "the little thief," who is at present practising law in the Inner Temple. The meeting between these patriots will, without doubt, be affecting. There would be a difficulty in finding, anywhere, a more striking proof of the proverb that the way of the transgressor is hard. Davis and Benjamin were ten years ago colleagues in the United States Senate. They sat side by side in that august body as leading members of the dominant faction. Their words were law. Hundreds of officials held appointments solely by their good will. Before them must come every office-holder for confirmation or rejection, and in the decision of their fate, these two men had a most potent influence. There was no position in the gift of the people to which they could not reasonably aspire. Holding power as they did, the reins of power, they betrayed the trust reposed in them, and to-day they reap its fruit. They are ostracized. A man without a country. A denizen of Great Britain, but not eligible to any office under the Government. In the prime of life cut off from all the paths of ambition and compelled to exhaust his great ability at the bar. The other under bonds of trial for treason. Ineligible to any office. Disgraced and powerless, with not sufficient influence to secure the appointment of a messenger in one of the departments. And this fate is the end of a life of power and ambition. Surely, with such instances before us, the traitors of the future will be rare in America.

Bank Defalcations.

A STATEMENT which we recently republished from a Boston journal purports to describe the origin of a heavy defalcation by a bank cashier. It claims that in the first instance business increased so rapidly that the clerks were unable to balance their accounts daily, and that a depositor, taking advantage of this neglect, largely overdrew his account, and succeeded in compromising the book-keeper, who finally rose to the position of cashier, and who continued to be the victim of the defaulting depositor up to the time of the final exposure. This explanation may or may not be true, but it certainly affords a useful warning. It is the first step which costs, and the failure of the bank to provide sufficient clerical aid to ascertain with absolute certainty, and at frequent and regular intervals the exact position of all its affairs, may have been the real original cause of its subsequent losses. When irregularities are once established, accurate investigations become extremely difficult, if not impossible; and it is astonishing what rapid progress dishonest men make in the dangerous art of falsifying accounts after they take their first lesson. If by any accident they become entangled with reckless outside operators, by suffering them to overdraw their accounts, the danger is intensified, and a long course of illicit practices, leading eventually to fearful losses, is inevitable.

The Art of Living.

THE French have a phrase, expressive and comprehensive, *savoir vivre*—to know how to live. Its use seems to convey the meaning expressed in Yankee dialect by "taking things as they come," the power of adaptation to circumstances, and, above all, that special accomplishment of the French—societary ease.

The English tongue has no equivalent, not because the sons of the Saxons do not know how to live as well or as truly, but because a phrase of relative import in their grander language would have a strictly philosophical meaning. To know how to live, with them, must necessarily signify the best and noblest use of the gifts and opportunities of this world and the worthiest preparation for that of the future.

In the popular acceptation of the phrase in its native tongue, the art of living means a mastership of the usages of society, and a capacity for appearing generally amiable and agreeable with the slightest possible expenditure of real benevolence and labor; the aim being the wisest way of making things pleasant to oneself rather than to others.

With a repulsion both natural and national for what appears insincere, we have run into the other extreme, and neglect too much those amenities which smooth the rough ways of life, and prevent those collisions which occur when characters, bristling with salient points, are brought into contact without any intervening veil of etiquette.

Usages and rules, instead of being shackles, are so many safeguards, protecting the freedom of the individual from the encroachments of society. Customs apparently senseless can be almost invariably traced to some reasonable cause. Even those visits, so often condemned, in which a card is dropped or sent by a servant are a sufficient recognition, and maintain a bond of union among a large number of casual acquaintances. Many zealous people preach that you should know only those whom you wish to know intimately, and when they practice the rule themselves we see how narrow and bigoted they become. A narrow circle of friends of similar characteristics and attainments leads to self-conceit and self-consciousness. Everybody incessantly measures himself by his companions, and to live in one of those dead-level circles, where superiority is condemned and derided by dull mediocrity, is destructive to mind as well as manner.

The government by the wisest and best has been the dream of the ages, and although it be still a Utopian vision in the political world, there is an approximation possible in the social by inculcating an admiration for that deportment which is pleasant, graceful, and complaisant, rather than the careless, rude, and brusque.

Some good and particularly conscientious people consider suavity as sinful instead of recognizing it in its true character as benevolence exercised in common matters. Any one who has been so unlucky as to be compelled to battle through an entertainment, ostensibly social, against the antagonism of a disciple of this school will agree that this enemy is almost invincible, and that his influence radiates a chilling sense of isolation and produces a rarity in the mental atmosphere which constricts the pulsations of heart and brain, and renders thought and language laborious and spasmodic.

The dread of affectation or mannerism has led to excessive and injurious negligence. How few parents ever utter a word of warning about deportment in society, or inculcate graceful and easy gestures, quiet tones, and general composure of mind and feature. Yet we hear constant laments upon the result of thrusting unformed youths and damsels into a society composed of creatures as ill-fitted for its requirements as themselves.

By a wholesome law youth is diffident, but what is styled backwardness finds its readiest relief in boisterousness. Dash, loudness, and boldness are most frequently the refuge and screen of a want of that composure which prevents the individual from assuming his fitting position and quietly expressing and holding his opinions. But there is indeed no room for opinion, or space for conversation in a society composed of ignorant and uninformed children, and we are at present feeling the consequences severely. Extravagance both of dress and address directly follow when such management is accepted as the criterion of fashion.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN J. B. MCCONNELL.—The many friends of Captain J. B. McConnell will be interested in reading the following notice of his death from the New Orleans *Times* of July 24th:

> "We are grieved to learn of the sudden death of Captain J. B. McConnell, an old and highly respectable citizen, who resided among us for a third of a century. He was distinguished for his skill and daring as a navigator, and was for many years commander of the fastest vessels in the Gulf. The Habana, afterwards the Sumter, was built under his superintendence, as were also the Mary Ellen and the T. Street, both famous sailing vessels in their day. For the last three years he has acted as inspector for the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company. He leaves a widow and two or three children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and an affectionate father."

GOLD touched 50 yesterday. It is almost idle to endeavor to satisfactorily argue the question why it did so. We suppose the Alaska payment was the excuse of the bulls for running it up, but the political agitation of the country is such that it seems hardly necessary to seek for an excuse. Whether it will ascend yet higher, is a question which nothing but time can decide.

CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA have destroyed no less than 417,499 lives in England and Wales in the twenty years 1847-66—viz., 106,299 by cholera, and 311,200 by diarrhœa. The deaths to 1,000,000 of population in each year from cholera and diarrhœa respectively were, says the *Times*, in 1847, 46 and 676; 1848, 110 and 638; 1849. 3034 and 1075; 1850, 50 and 645; 1851, 64 and 833; 1852, 77 and 984; 1853, 244 and 784; 1854, 1091 and 1091; 1855, 45 and 689; 1856, 40 and 734; 1857, 60 and 1111; 1858, 35 and 719; 1859, 45 and 946; 1860, 17 and 494; 1861, 42 and 944; 1862, 25 and 552; 1863, 40 and 735; 1864, 45 and 708; 1865, 62 and 1133; 1866, 685 and 818. The returns for London show that in the twenty-one years, 1847-67, cholera and diarrhœa caused 88 247 deaths—viz., 34,541 by the former, and 53,706 by the latter; the deaths to 1,000,000 of population in each year from cholera and diarrhœa respectively being, in 1847, 53 and 898; 1848, 291 and 858; 1849, 6182 and 1705; 1850, 55 and 813; 1851, 90 and 1085; 1852, 67 and 983; 1853, 359 and 1011; 1854, 4288 and 1257; 1855, 58 and 804; 1856, 59 and 866; 1857, 81 and 1181; 1858, 49 and 759; 1859, 71 and 1211; 1860, 18 and 496; 1861, 60 and 928; 1862, 37 and 607; 1863, 55 and 821; 1864, 53 and 981; 1865, 65 and 1206; 1866, 1842 and 1036; 1867, 78 and 954. The high mortality from diarrhœa among children still continues. Of the 300 deaths registered in London during the week ending Saturday, July 11, 278, or 93 per cent., were those of children under two years of age. Of the nineteen deaths registered from cholera fifteen were those of children.

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON.—The New York correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* writes:—"I learn through a private source that ex-Secretary of War Stanton is to take the stump for Grant and Colfax. Owing to the unfavorable condition of his health, he will be able, however, to deliver but few speeches. The first of these will probably be delivered at Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Stanton's friends are certain that he will occupy a position in President Grant's Cabinet. Cassius M. Clay, I learn, through a private letter, has abandoned his purpose of coming home and stumping Kentucky for the Republican ticket. This is somewhat of a disappointment to him, inasmuch as he is a great admirer of both Grant and Colfax, and his heart is in the cause. He forwarded to Washington many months since, his resignation as Minister to Russia. No successor has, however, been appointed, and no action taken in the matter. He, therefore, expects to remain at St. Petersburg until the expiration of the present administration next spring. His health has been much better of late."

EMIGRANT ARRIVALS AT NEW YORK.—The semi-monthly returns of the Commissioners of Emigration show that the falling off in emigration this year, so far, although not great, as compared with last year, is not likely to be lessened by heavier arrivals. The entire number of emigrants arrived to August 5, of this year is 132,875; to same date of last year, 154,289; and to the same date of 1866, about 160,000. Thus a steady decrease is shown, notwithstanding the increased German emigration. Ireland is evidently giving out as a source of emigration.

HONORED ABROAD.—Mr. William J. McAlpine, formerly State Engineer of New York, has received a Telford medal, one of the three highest prizes awarded by the Institution of Civil Engineers in London. Mr McAlpine is a member of that institution, which annually offers prizes for the best papers on scientific subjects. His theme was "the supporting power of piles, and the pneumatic process for sinking iron columns, practised in America."

THE COTTON CROP.—Reports from the crops in Middle Georgia show that the cotton plant is small but healthy. Unless the plant grows rapidly, not over half what was made last year will be realized. Accounts from Florida state that the worm is on the increase, especially among the Sea Island cotton.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

AT THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE Mr. McDonough's spectacle of the *Black Crook* is now fairly in good working order and every evening a large audience is drawn together to witness its performance.

AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE a varied and entertaining programme is presented every evening to large audiences.

ENGELKE'S PROMENADE CONCERTS which are given every Saturday afternoon from four to six o'clock, at the New Horticultural Hall, have become a popular and established institution. One will be given to-morrow afternoon as usual.

AT THE SEA-SIDE. This evening a grand promenade concert and hop transpires at the Sea Breeze Excursion House, at Cape Island, N. J.

—The Democracy talk wildly about the large number of disfranchised whites in the South, and yet the maximum proportion of disfranchised is only about ten per cent. In Virginia it is about nine, in Georgia and North Carolina the same, in Florida and Louisiana still less, while in South Carolina it is fourteen per cent.

THE BENNINGHOFF ROBBERY.

More About the Arrests—One of the Robbers is Discharged by a Canadian Court—Another Escapes to Europe.

From the Pittsburg Commercial August 5.

Detective Robert Hague, of this city, who for the past four months has been engaged in ferreting out the parties concerned in the great Benninghoff robbery, and who, in connection with Officer David McKelvy, has succeeded in arresting four of the parties concerned in this gigantic "job," returned home yesterday morning from his mission to Canada, not having been as successful, however, as he expected. Officer Hague left this city on Monday, the 20th of July, for Meadville, where he ascertained that a man named James Kapus, living in Philadelphia, who had been connected in some manner with the plot to rob Benninghoff, was willing to divulge what he knew of the matter and aid the Detectives in bringing to justice the principal parties engaged in the scheme. Officer Hague, accordingly repaired to Philadelphia, where he found Kapus, who told the officer all he knew about the matter, and consented to be a witness in the case, and use his efforts in the arrest of the other parties. He said that Jim Saeger, the instigator of the plot, who is now in Europe, employed him to hire some person to take charge and carry out the plans arranged for the robbery, whom he knew had nerve enough to accomplish the work, and for his (Kapus') trouble, he was to get $10,000 in case of the success of the scheme. Kapus accordingly employed an Irishman named Hugh Donnelly or Donaldson, living in Philadelphia, to take charge of the "job." Donnelly subsequently informed Kapus that one of the parties he engaged to help him in carrying out the plot was an Englishman named Charles Wright, alias Gorman, who lived in Baltimore. After the robbery was accomplished, Kapus applied for his share of the booty—the $10,000 promised him—but it was not forthcoming, and he accordingly determined to divulge the plot. Donnelly and Wright, Kapus informed Officer Hague, were then (July last), in Canada.

Officer Hague then returned to this city and subsequently proceeded to Washington city to obtain the necessary documents to aid him in his mission in Canada. On his way back from Washington, Hague was joined by Kapus, who consented to accompany him in ferreting out Donnelly and Wright.

The two arrived in Montreal, Canada, on Saturday morning, the 25th of July. Upon consultation with the authorities, Officer Hague learned by telegraph that Donnelly had sailed that morning from Quebec on the steamer Australia for Europe, purchasing a ticket for Liverpool, England, and engaging first-class passage and accommodation, for which he paid four hundred dollars. Officer Hague then sent a despatch by the Atlantic Cable to the authorities of Liverpool, instructing them to arrest Donnelly upon the arrival of the steamer at that city, and giving such a description of him that they could not fail to identify him.

Officer Hague and his witness, Kapus, next turned their attention to Wright, whom they succeeded in ferreting out on the following Monday in Montreal Hague took him into custody, and had him immediately taken before the court at Montreal for a hearing. Officer Hague procured a prominent lawyer named William H. Kerr, Esq., to conduct the case for him, while the prisoner had secured as his counsel Barney Devlin, Esq, one of the best lawyers in the Dominion. The hearing commenced on Monday and continued four days. The only witness Officer Hague could produce was Kapus, who could not testify directly that Wright was engaged in the conspiracy, but only what had been told him by Donnelly. The case was postponed from day to day in the hope of securing more direct testimony to connect the prisoner with the robbery, and on Friday afternoon last it was submitted for decision. The Court decided that there was not sufficient testimony to hold the prisoner and he was therefore discharged.

Officer Hague and his witness, Kapus, being unable to do anything more in the matter, started for home, arriving there yesterday morning, as stated. Wright is now under bail at Montreal for trial, on the charge of shooting and seriously wounding an officer during the Fenian invasion in Canada. If any more direct testimony against him is divulged in the robbery case, he can probaby be taken in custody at any time.

To-morrow morning a hearing in the case of the four parties now incarcerated in the Venango county Jail, will take place at Franklin. The name of Benninghoff's hired man, who was arrested last week for complicity in the robbery, is George Geigen. The four prisoners, Weidly, Shoppert, Miller, and Geigen, it is stated, all express their desire to turn State's evidence and make a "clean breast" of the whole affair. Weidly has about thirty thousand dollars' worth of property at Akron, Ohio, which he purchased with his share of the robbery. Officers Hague and McKelvey will leave the city this evening for Franklin to attend the hearing to-morrow.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OTHELLO'S MOTHER WAS LUCKY in having a magic handkerchief which subdued his father entirely to her will, but could she have sprinkled it with PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief, she would have found it doubly easy to lead the old gentleman by the nose. Sold by all Druggists. 1t

NOTICE.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Second District of Pennsylvania, comprising the First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Twenty-sixth Wards of the City of Philadelphia. The annual assessments for the above-named districts against persons liable to tax on income for the year 1867, for special tax and tax on carriages, billiard-tables, watches, silver and gold plate, etc, for the year ending 30th of April, 1869, having been completed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that said duties or taxes have become due and are now payable and that the undersigned and his deputies will attend at his office, No. 239 DOCK Street, daily (Sundays excepted), between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., until and including the 29th day of AUGUST, 1868, for the purpose of receiving the same.

All such taxes remaining unpaid after said 29th day of August, 1868, will be subject to the penalty and charges imposed by law, which will be rigidly enforced.

No private or special notice will be given.

7 24 fmw10t JOHN H. DIEHL, Collector.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next, at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent, interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD,
5 28t01 Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.

6 26 2m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24§

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6, 1868.

The Managers have declared a
DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT,
free from State and United States taxes payable on and after the 15th inst. E. G. GILES.
8 6 8t Treasurer.

LIFE INSURANCE.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,
GENERAL AGENTS
FOR THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
FOR THE
States of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation Chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

And is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South THIRD Street,
8 1 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

HOW JAMES ANSWERED TO HIS NAME.

A grave and learned man was making a speech to a class of rough boys. He asked the first boy, "What is your name, my boy?"

"Dan," answered the boy, very promptly.

"You ought to say Daniel, my boy," said the professor.

"Well, then, Daniel." roared the boy.

"And what is your name, sir?" said he to the next boy.

"Sam," bluntly remarked the youth

"Well, say Samuel; it sounds better."

And Samuel rang out his full name in the ears of the learned man.

"And what shall I call you?" was the question to boy No. 3.

The number three boy looked gravely into the eyes of the man of letters, and respectfully made answer: "*Jimuel, if you please, sir.*"

The explosion of delightful mirthfulness which followed, is stated by all the newspaper reporters present, to have been second only to the delightful mirth experienced and manifested by every boy, when arrayed in a new suit of ROCKHILL & WILSON'S CLOTHES.

Whatever be the lad's name, whether Daniel, Samuel, Jimuel, or any other name, and whatsoever be the name of the lad's father, let all people remember that there is no place in Philadelphia where both father and son can be better accommodated with FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING, than at

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
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FRANK GRANELLO
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),
HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,
JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,
ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,

ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

SEA-SIDE AMUSEMENTS.

CAPE MAY.—THE CARNIVAL.—GRAND Fancy Dress and Calico Ball, on SATURDAY Evening, August 15, in the Grand Ball Room of the Sea Breeze House.
Costumers can address MARK HASSLER,
8 6 9t Cape Island.

CAPE MAY—FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7. Grand Promenade Concert and Hop at the Sea Breeze House. 8 6 2t

CAPE MAY—SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 8.—The Grand Dress Ball of the season at the Columbia House. 8 7 2t

CAPE MAY STEAMER.

FOR CAPE MAY—TO-MORROW. The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, will leave Pier No. 19 above VINE Street, TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 9 15 A. M., and returning leave Cape May on MONDAY morning.

Excursion Tickets $3, including carriage hire. Each way, $2·25, including carriage hire. 1t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE STORY OF RAGGED DICK, THE LITTLE BOOT-BLACK, is attracting great attention. $1·25 buys it.
8 7 2t LORING, Publisher, Boston.

WANTS.

WANTED, THREE FIRST-CLASS SALESladies, on the completion of our store, about September 1. To those of experience a good salary will be given. None others need apply. Communications strictly confidential. Address STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER, EIGHTH and MARKET. 8 7 3t

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS AT $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·50, $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1, $1 25, and upwards. At DIXON'S,
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 7 1 2m

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

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PHILADELPHIA,
FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

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This Company, National in its character, offers, by reason of its Large Capital, Low Rates of Premium, and New Tables, the most desirable means of insuring life yet presented to the public.

The rates of premium, being largely reduced, are made as favorable to the Insurers as those of the best Mutual Companies, and avoid all the complications and uncertainties of Notes, Dividends, and the misunderstandings which the latter are so apt to cause the Policy-Holder.

Several new and attractive tables are now presented which need only to be understood, to prove acceptable to the public, such as the INCOME-PRODUCING POLICY and RETURN PREMIUM POLICY. In the former, the policy-holder not only secures a life insurance, payable at death, but will receive, if living, after a period of a few years, *an annual income equal to ten per cent.* (10 per cent.) *of the par of his policy.* In the latter, the Company agrees *to return to the assured the total amount of money he has paid in, in addition to the amount of his policy.*

The attention of persons contemplating insuring their lives or increasing the amount of insurance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the National Life Insurance Company.

Circulars, Pamphlets, and full particulars given on application to the Branch Office of the Company in this city, or to its General Agents.

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JAY COOKE & CO., New York,
For New York State and Northern New Jersey

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FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.
PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,
Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,
OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they may require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
5 26 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

Daring Bond Robbery—Report of the Fire Marshall—Das Schutzenfest—The City Registership.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Yesterday, at about two o'clock in the afternoon, a young man of respectable appearance entered the office of the Star Fire Insurance Company, No. 96 Broadway, and inquired of one of the clerks at the counter if Mr. —— (mentioning the name of a gentleman who occasionally calls there) was within. He was answered that the clerk did not know, and directed to proceed to the back office and make further inquiry there. The counter where questioner and questioned in this dialogue stood, one on each side of it, is just inside the street door, running at right angles from the front of the building. The counter is about three feet in height and terminates, about six feet from the wall, in a range of desk a foot higher than the counter used in the transaction of the business of the company. During the colloquy given above, the Secretary of the company stood at the extreme end of this long desk, nearest the light, taking down the numbers of a quantity of five-twenty bonds of different denominations, amounting, in all, to $40,000, which had just been received in the office as collateral on a loan made by the company, and accompanying which the customary memorandum of number had not been received. Just as the young man was informed to look for the party he inquired for in the back office, the Secretary, having occasion to use a blot-sheet, slightly turned his head from the light to reach one, and almost immediately resuming his former position found, to his consternation, that in this slight interval the bonds had been removed—snatched away, while the sight of "the young man" making rapid tracks up the steps into the street informed him by whom. To jump over the counter and follow the thief occupied the secretary but an instant; but on gaining Broadway his cry of "Stop thief!" brought such a crowd around, all eager to learn what's the matter, that he lost sight of the fugitive, and was obliged to relinquish the pursuit of him. That the man entered the office of the insurance company with the intention of stealing, and used the name of a party whom he may have learned sometimes called there, or dropped on the name hap-hazard, as an excuse for coming in, is almost certain, as the bonds had just been carried around from Jay Cooke & Co.'s office, whence they had doubtless been followed, in the hope that a favorable opportunity would offer on the street for stealing them, which not happening caused the thief in very desperation at losing so rich a prize to risk the bolder movement. The company desire it stated that the loss of these bonds, even if never recovered, will not in the least cripple them or materially affect their monetary safety.

Fire Marshal Brockett, in his report of fires during the month of July last, gives the following figures:—The total number of fires and alarms was 99. Of these 45 were extinguished by the Fire Department without any alarm being given, and the police discovered and extinguished 15. Seven were of incendiary origin, eight from explosion of fireworks, and seven from explosion of kerosene lamps. Two men were arrested and committed to answer for acts of incendiarism—Simon Strauss, charged with setting fire to the cigar store No. 259 South street, held in $5000 by Justice Dodge, and Wilhelm Abel, for an attempt at arson on the premises of H. Bauer, Eighth avenue, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth streets, held by Justice Kelly in $1000. The total amount of losses occasioned by fire during the month of July was $178,550, which was covered by an aggregate insurance of $420,740.

The annual festival of the Brooklyn Schuetzen Corps, which began on Wednesday, was continued yesterday at Myrtle Avenue Park. At 10½ o'clock A. M. the Brooklyn and Williamsburg Schuetzen Corps, numbering each 70 men, were on the ground, and lost but little time in commencing operations. On the first day the targets (double-headed Austrian eagles), had been well riddled, and it only remained to obliterate the bodies of both birds, and the tail which still remained to the bird which the Brooklyn men had set up. At 2 P. M. yesterday the tail was shot away by Captain C. B. Wrede who thereby became entitled to the first prize, and the honor of being crowned as the king of the fest.

At the meeting of the general Republican Committee yesterday the following was offered:

"That his Excellency, Governor Fenton, be respectfully recommended to appoint Horace Greeley to the office of City Register, made vacant by the sudden death of General Charles G. Halpine, that the salary of the unexpired term may be paid to his widow."

This was received with such a storm of hisses that Mr. Hunt was compelled to withdraw it.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

Arrival of the Texas Fever at Pittsburg.

From the Pittsburg Commercial of August 5.

Considerable excitement was created in the city yesterday by the arrival from the West of a stock train containing a large number of cattle, all of which seem more or less affected with the Spanish or "Texas" fever. The train consisted of eighteen cars, containing in all about three hundred head. On its arrival here, sixty-four of the animals were found to have died on the way, and during yesterday many that seemed in good health were stricken with the disease and died. The Chicago papers of Monday mention the arrival at that point of a large lot of cattle similarly affected, none of which could be sold. It is probable that these are portions of the same lot, and it would seem that the crowding together in the stock cars aggravates the disease and increases the mortality. Some of these cattle are from Texas, while the principal portion were brought from the Northwestern States. The Texas cattle stand the fever much better than the others, but the whole lot looks very sickly. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company gave orders not to ship them any further East, and they will probably all be rendered into grease here. Some speedy disposition should be made of them, because, if they are allowed to pasture here there is great danger of spreading the disease among our native cattle. Those who have grazing lands in this county will be slow to allow these diseased animals to enter upon them, as by so doing the fever may get a hold which cannot be checked until great damage is sustained. Our Meat Inspector should also keep a sharp look out for these animals, and see that none of them are allowed to find a place on our market stalls. Those who deal in inferior or "cheap" meat should be carefully watched, and any attempt to sell the flesh of these animals for food should be punished to the extent of the law.

A CHICAGO TRAGEDY.

A Boy Fatally Wounded by a Youthful Desperado.

From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 5.

A tragedy of a sickening character, the shooting of a boy nine years old by a noted youthful criminal named Johnny Lee, aged 13 years, occurred at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. The scene of the occurrence was a miserable little alley, the receptacle of garbage and dirty beings honored with the name of human beings, running east from Halsted street, and parallel, south, of Sebor. The particulars of the matter, gleaned from various sources, bear the impress of reliability, as there is no contradiction in the different statements. The act was, it seems, committed without the slightest cause, and was the result of the heartless depravity of the criminal. The wounds received by Willie O'Brien, the victim, will probably result fatally. The parents of the two boys live two doors from each other, in little huts, on the rotten alley alluded to. The fathers were absent at work, and the mothers happened to be out at the time of the shooting. Little O'Brien had been left in charge of the house, and as there was no one to cook his dinner, he went out to get some pie. While passing Lee's house on his return, Johnny Lee fired a Springfield rifle from the window at him, its contents, pebbles and shot, lodging in the right groin, inflicting a ghastly wound, from which the entrails protruded. There seems to have been no quarrel between the boys, and no possible occasion for the murderous act. Lee has been at the Police Court a number of times, has served in the Bridewell, and is the dread of the entire neighborhood in which he lives. He escaped, and has not yet been arrested. Drs. Moriarty and Macalister, in attendance upon the little sufferer, pronounced his injury as very likely fatal.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PRICES OF ALL SUMMER CLOTHING greatly reduced, to close out stock. Assortment still good of both Clothing and Piece Goods, to be made to order, but selling off rapidly.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND NO. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE BILIOUS SEASON.—Seventy-five per cent. of the population of the United States are more or less bilious at this season. The midsummer sun stirs up the bile as certainly as it evolves miasma from the stagnant pools. It is of the utmost importance, therefore to check the tendency of the liver to diseased action with that incomparable anti-bilious specific—HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Neglect the early symptoms, and the chances are that they will result in remittent fever, fever and ague, or jaundice. It is presumed that nobody deliberately desires to risk an attack from any one of these. But carelessness may be as disastrous as temerity. Do not procrastinate. As health is the greatest of earthly blessings, it should be every rational being's first care. Whoever chooses to use HOSTETTER'S BITTERS as a preventive now, may escape the bilious epidemics and endemics which so generally prevail toward the close of the heated term and in the fall months. Is it not worth while to be forearmed when the means of defense are within the reach of all? The BITTERS are a NATIONAL REMEDY, everywhere procurable, and endorsed by the intelligent of every class. Read what leading members of the community, clergymen, physicians, authors, statesmen, men of science, artists, travellers, and distinguished soldiers, say about them. On the strength of these credentials give them a trial. They will be found the very best anti-bilious medicine that modern pharmacy has introduced.

ENGLISH WALKING COAT, NEW STYLE.—
No. 824 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
French Sack Coat, New Style.
No. 824 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
French Sack Overcoat, entirely New.
No. 824 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
English Paletot Overcoat, Latest Style,
No. 824 Chesnut street.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.,
Under Continental Hotel,
Philadelphia.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

IT IS WELL to get clear of a Cold the first week, but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours, the proper remedy for the purpose being DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Sold by all Druggists.

TONE YOUR SYSTEM.—The tonic properties of Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" are such that none can use them without receiving essential benefit. The effect will be to maintain the usual stamina and vigor of the system. Sold by Johnston, Holloway & Co., Fred. Brown, and other Druggists.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

TRENWITH has all manner of interesting journals, pictorials, funny pamphlets, magazines, etc., enough to supply every citizen, great or small, in our city. He has a knack, too, of furnishing his patrons with the New York papers before the mails arrive, that is especially commendable. His emporium, at No. 107 S. Third street, is completely stocked.

LOTS OF ALPACA SACKS.
Lots of Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Dusters,
Lots of Duck Sacks,
Lots of White Vests,
Lots of Linen Pants and Vests,
All fresh and very nice.
☞ *Alpacas from $2½ to $8.*
☞ *Linens from $1 50 to $4, etc. etc.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
S. E. Corner of Sixth and Market streets.
☞ *A good lot of Clergymen's Long Sacks.*

MARRIED.

KROUSE—ALLBRIGHT.—At the residence of the mother of the bride, August 6, by Rev. William Catheart, Mr. FRANK S. KROUSE to Miss MARY J. ALLBRIGHT, both of this city.

McCARDLE—LOUDEN.—On the 5th instant, by Rev. Francis Church, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. JAMES E McCARDLE to Miss EFFIE C. LOUDEN, both of this city.

SNOKE—HOLSINGER.—On the 6th instant, at the Parsonage of St. George's M. E. Church, No. 324 New street, by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, Mr. SAMUEL H. SNOKE, of Fort Delaware, to Miss MARTHA HOLSINGER, of Delaware City, Del.

DIED.

COBOURN.—On the 5th instant, HANNAH C., daughter of Mary and the late Aaron Cobourn.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Cathedral B. V. Sodality, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 1566 Summer street, on Saturday morning at 8½ o'clock.

DUNCAN.—At Wilmington, Delaware, on Wednesday afternoon, the 5th instant, JOHN A. DUNCAN, aged 63 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 610 French street, on Saturday afternoon next, the 8th instant at 4 o'clock, without further notice. *

LANE.—On the 6th instant, Miss ANN LANE, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. William Lush, No. 731 Byard street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

LINCOLN.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 6th instant, of apoplexy, CORTUS H. LINCOLN, in the 66th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

MOONEY.—On the 5th instant, PATRICK MOONEY, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1532 N. Twenty-second street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Funeral services at St. Francis' Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

MYERS.—On the 5th instant, WILLIAM W. MYERS, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Keystone Lodge, No. 271, A. Y. M.; Conclave Circles, etc., of S. W. M.; Star Council, No. 1, S. and D. of A.; also Fredonia Grotto, No. 2, and Order in general of S. and D. of A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 129 Brown street, on Sunday, the 9th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

ROBINSON.—On the 6th instant, RUTH AMY ROBINSON, in the 87th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Captain Mark Robinson, No. 256 Kaighn's Point avenue, Camden, N. J., on Monday morning at 7 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Absecom, N. J., on the early train.

SMITH.—On the morning of the 6th instant, Mrs. MARY E., wife of Joseph R. Smith, in the 23d year of her age, formerly of Burlington, N. J.

Interment at Burlington, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, the 9th instant, at 2 o'clock.

THOMAS.—This morning, August 7, MARY GRAFTON, wife of Henry E. Thomas and daughter of the late Thomas G. Addison, of Maryland.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 155 N. Fifteenth street, on Monday afternoon, the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock. ***

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States* 610

HOLLOWAY'S CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.

Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing

All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties

Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, etc.

OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

PREPARED BY
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 ARCH STREET,
78 PHILADELPHIA.

WINES, ETC.

CHARLES BOTTLER'S IMPERIAL SPARKLING CATAWBA.

SOLE AGENTS,
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street,
5 15 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

SONOMA WINE COMPANY.

Established for the sale of
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES.

This Company offer for sale pure California Wines
WHITE, CLARET, CATAWBA, PORT, SHERRY, MUSCATEL, ANGELICA, CHAMPAGNE, AND PURE GRAPE BRANDY.
wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.
Depot, No. 29 BANK Street, Philadelphia.
HAHN & QUAIN, Agents 8 5 1mrp

WOOD HANGINGS.

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW ROOMS OF THE

WOOD HANGING COMPANY,

No. 1111 CHESNUT STREET,

Are now open, where they are prepared to respond to all orders at the shortest notice. The public are invited to call and examine the beautiful effects of WOOD HANGING in

WALL DECORATIONS,

And get correct and reliable information in reference to its adaptation, cost, and all particulars respecting the same. 8 8 mwf3mrp

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The Handsome Brown Stone RESIDENCES, Nos. 4108, 4110, 4112, 4114, and 4116 SPRUCE Street.
C. J. FELL & BRO.,
7 15 wfm1m5p* No. 120 South FRONT Street.

FOR RENT.

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
8 24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

STUBBS' XX FCB

Will cure the DYSPEPSIA,
PURIFY THE BLOOD,
RENOVATE THE SYSTEM.
Principal Depot, No. 2414 FRANKFORD ROAD.
For sale at all the Drug Stores in the city 15 1m

AZURENE,

CONCENTRATED INDIGO,

For the Laundry.—Free from Oxalic Acid.—See Chemist's Certificate

A Patent Pocket Pincushion or Emery Bag in each Twenty Cent Box. [7 27 mwf3m

For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 7 24 5p

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DE HAVEN & BRO.

POPULAR LOANS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 102,

And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 103,

And Accrued Interest.

Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

Full Reports, Maps, Etc., furnished upon application.

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PHILADELPHIA.

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Collections made and Checks on Country Banks received.

Certificates bearing interest will be issued for special deposits

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LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE IN 1898.

$5,000,000,

With Interest at Six Per Cent., Payable on the First Day of June and December of each year,

FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

$1,000,000 OF THESE BONDS,
Either Coupon or Registered,

Are offered at ninety-five per centum, with interest from the day of sale, free from State and United States' taxes. For further information, apply to

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer,
Office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,
8 3 1mrp No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

GLENDINNING & DAVIS.

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET!

Stock and Gold Brokers.

QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS
ALWAYS ON HAND. 4 28p
R. GLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS

CIGARS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

"Mariana Rita" brand (copy-righted) of Vuelta Abajo Leaf, entirely pure, equal to best imported cigars, and cheaper. Try them. Go to reliable dealers and get genuine. Each box bears our trademarked label. We make twenty varieties of "Mariana Rita," all of same material—of which several choice grades are now retailed at $8, $8·50, $9, $9·50, and $10 per hundred. We will on application direct consumers to those dealers who retail cheapest. We use this brand "Mariana Rita" only for real highest grade Havana cigars. Lower grades we brand "Fra Diavolo," "Louis d'Or," "Fleur de Lys," etc.

The following city retailers keep regularly our "Mariana Rita" cigars:—

Colton & Clarke, grocers, Broad and Walnut. David L. Ketler, dealer, Nos. 50 and 52 South Fourth Street, above Chesnut. Charles G Artzt, dealer, No. 215 South Fourth Street, below Walnut. Crippin & Maddock, grocers, No. 115 South Third Street. McEntire, dealer, No. 43 South Eleventh Street, above Chesnut. Manning, dealer, No. 41 South Third Street. Keeney, druggist, Sixteenth and Arch. Spillin, grocer, Eighth and Arch. Mitchell & Fletcher, grocers, No. 1204 Chesnut. Bradley, grocer, Sixth and Spruce. Stead, dealer, No. 1011 Chesnut. Donnell & Son, grocers, No. 806 Walnut Street. Eppelsheimer, grocer, Tenth and Spring Garden. Wright, grocer, Franklin and Spring Garden. Wells, druggist, Ninth and Spring Garden. Whiteman, grocer, Seventeenth and Arch. Bitchings, grocer, Fifteenth and Master. Ambrose Smith, druggist, Broad and Chesnut. Freas & Neller, grocers, Chesnut Hill. Kollock, Druggist, No. 1201 Ridge avenue.

STEPHEN FUGUET & SONS,
Manufacturers and Importers of Cigars,
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For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST. PHILADELPHIA. [6 29 3mip

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NOTRE DAME AND THE ADVENT OF GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

From the Atlantic Monthly.

Seven centuries the towers of Notre Dame have risen over the island city of Paris. The ages have gnawed their solemn stones, and filled their scars with the dust, and tinted their old walls with the gray of all antique things. Raised by a humanity that is immortal, the tooth and rigor of the winds and rains—all the unchronicled violences of time—have not altered the grandeur of their essential forms. Square, firm, majestic, they stand to-day over modern Paris as they stood yesterday over the pointed roofs and narrow streets of the ancient city. They make us know the grand spirit and ancient vigor of a people who had none of the things that are the boast of the modern man. They are the work of a people who were united and almost democratic without the newspaper and the railway—a people who were poets and artists without critics, skilled workmen without printed encyclopædias, religious without tract societies and sectarian journals.

The grand cathedrals were simultaneously begun in the rich cities of France in what was called at the time the royal domain. During the twelfth century the people exhibited an extraordinary political movement for consolidation, and of emancipation from local powers. They ranged themselves under the large ideas of religion and monarchy. Led by the bishops, stimulated by the monks, instructed by the architects, they erected the cathedrals as visible types of something more mighty than barons, lords, and counts. They created in a grand effort of enthusiasm religious monuments and national edifices. It was from the union of all the forces of France of the twelfth century that the cathedrals were projected. No human work was ever more grandly nourished or more boldly conceived.

To-day we have marvellous agents for the rapid and sure communication of peoples and of thoughts; then they made great sanctuaries for each stricken soul, and visible proofs of the power of religious faith.

In the cathedrals that raised their grave and sculptured walls over the castles of dukes and barons to humble them, over the houses of the poor to console them, all the facts, dreams, and superstitions of their life in the Dark Ages were embodied. The cathedral stones held the memorials of the awful years of suffering and gross superstition that had afflicted populations after the dissolution of Roman order. The grotesque forms that seem to start out of the very walls, and speak to the mind, are not capricious and idle inventions. The very name they bear memorializes an old medieval superstition, for during the Middle Ages the dragons of Rouen and Metz were called *gargouilles*. *Gargouille* is the French architectural term to-day.

It was in that night of ignorance, in those years in which society was plunged into almost historical oblivion, that those disordered and debased ideas of natural life had full play. The monkish workers in stone shared the superstition of the people, and they carved with gusto the typical vices and beasts, from which faith in religion alone could protect or deliver man. Later the more beautiful forms of the sinless flower and perfect leaf, which we find in the pure and noble Gothic, took the place of the beast and the dragon. The graceful vine, stone-carved, twined tenderly in the arches, or climbed the column, and the flower-petal unfolded in the capital, or under the gallery, or upon the altar. The monk had been delivered by art, the people had found an issue in the vigor of work and in the unity of faith.

The forms which like a petrified population look over Paris from the walls and towers of Notre Dame are surprisingly vigorous and sincere in character. They show an uncommon knowledge of natural structure, and a rare invention. Suppose you go with me to the summit of the towers of Notre Dame. Victor Hugo and Theodore Gautier have gone before us, like students and poets. To go to the summit you enter the north tower through a little door, and ascend three hundred and eighty-nine steps, dimly lighted, worn down into little hollows, made visible by long, thin cuts in the wall, such as would serve for an arrow or a sunbeam. At length you reach the light gallery, supported by slender columns; about two hundred more steps in perfect darkness take you to the summit of the tower. You are pedestalled by centuries of human labor; you are surrounded by dragons, cranes, dogs, and apes. Dogs of a ferocious aspect; apes with the breasts of women and the powerful hands of men: a bear, an elephant, a goat; great muscular devils, with backs like dragons, and the face terminating in a snout or a beak, ears like swine, and horns like bulls—a strange looking bird, half parrot, half eagle, with a cloth thrown over the head, like an old woman! They are posed on the balustrade of the gallery, and at each angle of the towers; at other places they serve as water spouts, and are called gargoyles. All these forms and faces are carved in the boldest and largest sculpturesque style; the anatomy is well based on nature; all the leading forms truly and expressively rendered, though entirely foreign to the Phidian idea of form. These figures, about the size of a man, posed at each corner of the gallery, or looking down upon Paris or afar off over the humid Seine, show dark against the sky, and are enormous in character; in each an amazing muscular energy has been expressed—never so much ferocious force and so much variety of invention. The grotesque of the bright Greek mind is child's play next to these intensely horrible figures. Some of them just touch the horrible, indecent, and obscene. All hold the horrible or stimulate the curiosity of the mind. On the towers, over the fatalest and gayest cities of the world, your sentinels are monsters. You question which be the most terrible, these frank gross demons about you, carved by the old Gallic stonecutters, or the fair, smiling city, so vast and heterogeneous, below you. The radiant aspect of the city is deceptive, like the fabled smile of the Sphinx. At the Morgue, every morning, you will find a fresh victim who has failed under the task it has imposed upon his life.

It is difficult to resist the thoughts that reach you at such a height. The city, which changes like the vesture of a man, far below you; the cathedral, which remains essentially the same through all the centuries, about you. Underneath, our great humanity dwelling in poor, little, suffering, foolish men: yet their hands were enough to raise such a monument. From their brain these inventions, from their hands these forms!

Strange exaltation and strange humiliation for us! We have been in our unity great enough to create the long-enduring; and in our individual lives we are mocked by the grandeur we have made, and which is the memorial of our past existence. An awe of our ancestors steals over us; the ancient time takes awful proportions; we forget the actual Paris, with its costly and monotonous barracks, the new opera-house, the new wing of the Tuileries! With the deformed Quasimodo of Victor Hugo, we can neither feel alone nor occupy ourselves with the actual city. The old sculptors had left him the saintly figures and the grotesque dreams and dreads of their imagination. Kings, bishops, martyrs, saints! Around the ogival portals, the Last Judgment and its crowd of holy and serene souls, its mob of convulsed and damned beings. These were his friends when he entered the cathedral. When he went up to strike the sweet and awful bells of the great south tower, he went up to demons and dragons who were not less his friends, for he was familiar with them. What a world in stone! What a society! We have no such impressive and varied types. Until we stand before a cathedral of the twelfth or thirteenth century, we do not even know them.

The exact and learned Viollet-Leduc has objected to the characterization that defines Gothic architecture as an expression of the *suffering* of the Middle Ages. I think he alludes especially to one of Taine's lectures at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. It seems to me that neither of the writers has neatly defined the relation of his generalization to the particular facts of the subject. It is true, as Viollet-Leduc says, the cathedrals are the proof of the force and invention of the old Gallic spirit; it is not less true that they embody suffering. The force and invention is in the constructive art; the suffering is expressed in the picturesque and convulsed forms with which the constructive art adorned itself.

And from what a society this constructive art grew! from what a society these forms were evolved!—at the moment when light was quickening the intelligence, and the instinct of brotherhood was moving the hearts of populations, fresh from the long marches and common sentiment of the Crusades, warm from that union for a sacred idea, bringing back from the Orient souvenirs of an older and more opulent life. In that burning land of color and light they had seen vast and impressive forms, Pagan temples, rich and beautiful. The impressionable mind and fervid heart of the Frank was amazed and delighted by the superb spectacle of Constantinople. After his pilgrimages through the wilderness and over the mountains, he looked upon the proudest and most dazzling city of the Orient. His recollections of France, a dark and cloudy land compared with the East, had nothing equal to what he saw at that moment. His native city, Paris or Orleans or Rheims or Troyes, was dark and poor with heavy Roman forms or more primitive types of building. His own land had nothing to equal the Greek and Oriental temples, and gardens, and circuses, and mosques; the groves, where the rose, the sycamore, the cypress, mingled their forms and colors; a splendid union of the rich and barbaric of the East with the simple and pure types of Greece. His religion, his faith, his God, his priesthood, in the lowlands of his country, were represented by a grave, gloomy, formal style of edifice. He had left his cities, having the feudal character of grim castles and grave monasteries, to find cities full of temples and mosques, decorated with color and adorned with gold. He came from the East with ideas and inspirations. He could not import the color or the atmosphere of the Orient, but he had received his impulse; his mind had been started out of tradition, out of monotony, out of the oppression of habit. He was prepared to create.

Notwithstanding the admirably reasoned pages in which Renan proves the Gothic to have developed naturally from the Roman style, we cannot resist the old conviction, that the experience of the East urged it into its development, and accelerated its departure from the Norman-Roman.

The experience of the Crusades had put into action the whole mind of the epoch, and initiated the people into a democratic, a social life. The isolated and brutal existence of the feudal lord had been invaded; the serf, in becoming a soldier and a tradesman, had become a brother and a democrat, and was fitted to work on a grand scale. Thought had dawned with action. Travel had taught and liberated the monastic workers.

To emulate the splendor of the cities he had seen, to memorialize his faith, to enshrine his religion in forms grander than all the pretensions to temporal power about him, he began to build upon the ruins of Pagan temples, and to enlarge the old basilicas which held his altar. He began to graft upon grave Roman forms a new type.

He could not have the luminous Orient for a background to his spires and pinnacles; he could not have the delicate minaret that defined itself always against a deep-toned and clear sky. Under his humid and grey clouds he must make the form more salient and the decoration less delicate. He must not depend upon the fine accentuation of form, and the clear note of color, about a portal, which the Oriental could oppose to a broad flat surface for the sun to make dazzling with light. He must use shadows as the Oriental availed himself of sunshine. So he cut his portals deeper; he made his decoration more vigorous and scattered; he multiplied forms; he avoided flat surfaces—which the Greek, the Persian, and the Moor always availed themselves of, and with which they produced such fine effects.

The Gothic architect pursued the opposite aim. He made stones blossom into leaves and flowers, and crowded niches and arches with images of the animal life he recollected or imagined. Therefore, you see the Asiatic elephant and hippopotamus, when you expect only purely Occidental forms and Christian symbols.

Soon his cathedral became his idolatry, his artistic means; and, before the fourteenth century, the priest had only the altar: the rest belonged to the people and to the artist.

The workmen who had been trained under the protection of abbeys were at hand to design and execute. The heraldic draughtsmen and the illuminators of sacred writings were learned and skilful; the Crusades had increased the demand for their art, and enlarged their knowledge. Each nobleman had to carry upon his shield and breast the picture-symbol of his origin, his exploits, his loyalty; each trade imposed its sign of being upon each workman. These needs gave a peculiar and powerful impulse to the arts of design and color, and forced them into full action; just as to-day the needs of exchange of thought and illustration of knowledge enlist every form of printed expression.

Thus was prepared the means for those marvellous cathedrals which, in the short space of fifty years, reached their full perfection; thus was produced an art that was superbly illustrated through three succeeding centuries, and then perished. "Developed with an incredible rapidity," writes Viollet-Leduc, "it (the Gothic) arrived at its apogee fifty years after its first essays."

The truly historical epoch of Notre Dame begins in the twelfth century. Anterior to that time incomplete traditions merely suggest the aspect of the cradle of the grand edifice which has been connected with all the epochs of the history, and associated with the most august names, of France. Like most of the cathedrals, it covers ground once dedicated to Pagan gods, which fact should touch the imagination.

The founder of Notre Dame, Maurice de Sully, "was of an obscure birth, and superior to his age. He resolved to build upon a new plan the old basilica, which had formerly served the Christian population of the island. The first stone of Notre Dame was laid in 1163 or 1165, by Pope Alexander III. . . . . From the fourteenth to the fifteenth century the cathedral appears to have retained intact its first physiognomy. But a series of changes and mutilations have succeeded, without interruption, to our day. Piety, which pretends to regenerate the Church by modern embellishments, was not less fatal than the barbarism that later fell upon it. The labors undertaken in the seventeenth century to consolidate the edifice, robbed it by turn of its mouldings, its stone vegetation, and its gargoyles. During the reign of Louis XV a uniform paving, in large marble squares, replaced the old funeral tablets which covered the soil of the church, and showed the effigies of a crowd of illustrious persons. When the storm of the first revolution burst, some men, and among them citizen Chaumette, prevailed upon the Commune to spare the figures of the kings in the portals. He claimed, in the name of arts and philosophy, some tolerance for the effigies."

To what uses it has been put! In the twelfth century, before its high altar, the Count of Toulouse came, barefooted and in his shirt, penitent, to be absolved by the Church and king. The King St. Louis walked barefooted under its high springing arches, carrying, it is said, the holy crown of thorns, which he bought from the Emperor of Constantinople. In the next century, Henry VI of England was crowned at Notre Dame as King of France.

It is a long list—the solemn and splendid ceremonies enacted in Notre Dame—great days when the pomp of state and the consecrations of official religion were laid upon the royal heads of France. But the cathedral has evil days. The revolution comes and desecrates it in the name of Reason! The Convention decrees that its name shall be altered, and on November 10, 1793, abolishes the Catholic religion, and changes the name of Notre Dame into that of Temple of Reason! But the new name and the new worship were not destined to replace a long time the old. The day arrived, in 1795, when it was restored to the Catholic clergy.

In 1804 the first Napoleon was crowned Emperor of France, and Josephine Empress; which occasion, writes the historian, was the most sumptuous and solemn of all the ceremonies that have taken place in the ancient edifice. In 1842, the funeral of the Duke of Orleans; in 1853, the marriage of the present Emperor with Eugenie, Countess of Teba; last, the christening of the Prince Imperial.

The great day of Notre Dame and the religious form which it represents has gone. The time when it represented the highest word of religious life is past. I can dream those ancient days when the streets about it were narrow, dirty, thronged; when the lords were brutal, and the people helpless serfs; I can recall that ancient time when the priest was the teacher, the hope, the guide of the people; when he uttered the word nearest to democracy and equality; when Catholicism repeated the most humane word that had been given to man. Then, in the twelfth and the thirteenth centuries, the priest was the friend of the people, and made the Church powerful to protect the weak. Then the windows of Notre Dame, in celestial and intense colors, made the interior like a beautiful prism charged with sacred meanings; the three great *rosaces*, mysterious and vivid, filtered and changed the common light of day, and flattered the eye with visions of heaven itself; then the virgins consecrated to Christ, barefooted, with pure hands and white robes, made a holy chorus, a saintly procession, moving around the nave in the lofty and remote galleries—a procession ecstatic, naive, remote. Then the ceremonies of the Church were high, sincere, solemn—for they had not been confronted by the inflexible face of science. To-day we are emancipated, and must put aside childish things. A simpler form of religious life, with a better word for man, has appealed to his mind. The day of the color, the image, the martyr, and the saint has passed away, no more to return. We have martyrs, but science and art celebrate them; we have saints, but literature holds their memory.

We go to the grand cathedrals of the Middle Ages to-day. They retain music and the voice of bells to touch us. All the rest are nothing to the modern man. They are disfigured by tawdry looking chapels, and frivolous looking altars, and ignoble looking priests. But for the universal voice of the organ, the undying charm of music, they would be void and dreary; no better than Pagan temples and Egyptian monuments.

It can no longer be contested that the Gothic is an art purely French. It was born with French nationality, it was the work of communities stimulated by the clergy and directed by laymen, and represents the great social and intellectual movement of the Middle Ages. In the largest expression, it was the creation of the old Gallic genius which, audacious, inventive, rapid, has left the most poetic and impressive embodiment of the religious sentiment of Christendom. It was the last effort to make a temple large enough for humanity. The story of the building of a cathedral reads like a fairy tale. The people come from the provinces environing that of a cathedral like volunteers of a war for liberty. As they had gone pell-mell to the Holy Land, so they went pell-mell to build the cathedrals. They are blessed by the bishop; they go through the land recruiting their forces, chanting hymns, with floating banners; they rally about the walls of a church or the quarry, and labor for no other pay than bread.

VICTOR HUGO AT HOME.

A Visit to Hauteville House, Jersey.

A new literary journal, called *The Gaul*, recently started in Paris by M. Henri de Pene, contains in one of its numbers a pleasant account of a visit made by a brother writer and himself to the distinguished "exile" Victor Hugo, at his home in the island of Jersey, from which we translate the following:—

We arrived at Guernsey about 6 o'clock in the morning, and were soon after shown, on the heights that overlook the town, a white cottage which we were told was the house of "Master Yugo." Arrived at the door of the poet, two servants were consecutively astonished at our imprudence in calling upon M. Hugo at such an early hour.

"Monsieur is at work; Monsieur is never visible before noon."

A beautiful greyhound who stepped to the door seemed to partake in the polite indignation of the other domestics, though he eventually deigned to make friends with us. Perhaps he would not have been so friendly had he known that we were copying the following inscription on his collar:—

"I pray you take me home, good man, ere further you go:
I am by race a dog; Senate's my name; my master's Hugo."

Well, after much argument on the porch, we were at length permitted to penetrate as far as the dining-room, and invited to take a seat while the younger of the two servants took our cards up to the poet.

HIS DINING-ROOM.

This dining-room of Hauteville House held a good hour's worth of sight-seeing. All Dutch China seemed to be represented therein. It was a perfect mosaic of pottery, painting and wood-carving. There were three great philosophic pictures, representing respectively "The Death of the Soldier," "The Death of the Poet," and "The Death of the Priest," divided into three vast panels of massive oak.

The ceiling was covered by a splendid Gobelin tapestry. A monumental mantel built of alternate blue and purple bricks was crowned by a wooden statue of Our Lady of Succor. Everywhere on the walls there were printed mottoes in Latin and French; the word "God" opposite the word "Man," and the word "Country" alternating with religious and hygienic maxims.

This legend especially attracted attention: "*Exilium vita est.*" "Some of Monsieur's fancies," exclaimed the old housekeeper. We turned toward the garden, into which the room opened through two long windows. "It is very narrow," cried the old servant.

HIS WELCOME.

While strolling up and down its straight walks, the following note was handed us:—

"My dear brother chips, I am in my bath. It will give me the greatest pleasure to shake hands with you. Do me the honor to breakfast with me at noon. I depend on you. We must have lots of things to talk over. You are very good to come and see me at my work. Till noon then, yours, cordially, V. H."

In time the elder of the two servants announced to us:—

"The master is coming down."

I had not seen Victor Hugo for many years. My comrade, Edmund Texier, had seen him more recently at the Brussels banquet, apropos "Les Miserables."

HIS APPEARANCE.

The late portraits of the poet, however, had warned me of the changes that the years had produced in the external man. Victor Hugo looks more manly and noble with his white beard and hair than he did twenty years ago. No other man has such a sympathetic hand-shake. His eye is full of fire, while his manner and language are singularly simple and amiable—an exquisite familiarity tempered by a patriarchial dignity of demeanor.

HIS HOSPITALITY.

At table Victor Hugo is almost another Victor Hugo. Doing the honors of his board easily, sharing loyally in the good cheer, he shows you a Victor Hugo good fellow, good comrade, jovial host, even descending to the postprandial pun and the local beer. At the time of our visit he was alone at Hauteville House with a sister of Madame Hugo. His son Charles is still in Paris, and his son Francis at Brussels, where he soon expects to go himself and bring his whole family around him. Every day M. de Kessler, the most faithful companion of his exile, breakfasts and dines with Victor Hugo.

HIS POLITICS.

We spoke of our hope of seeing his pieces soon readmitted to the stage, and this led to a talk on poetry, during which Victor Hugo enthusiastically expressed his worship of Shakespeare, Eschylus, and Homer, whom he ranked chief of all. He made this confession, which, coming from a self-called disciple of Shakspeare, is worth recording—"When I wrote the preface to Cromwell," said he, "I admired Shakespeare with certain reservations; to-day I admire him without reasoning."

In bidding adieu to the great master, who accompanied us even to the boat, he said, "Give us a republic!" These were his last words.

TEST FOR NAPHTHALINE.—Vohl states that when naphthaline is treated with concentrated nitric acid, and the mixture is diluted with water, a precipitate is produced, which after being washed first with water and then with diluted alcohol (three-fourths water), may be placed in a watch-glass with a few drops of a solution of hydrate of potassium and of sulphide of potassium and evaporated to dryness on a water bath. On moistening the residue with alcohol, a magnificent red violet color is immediately developed.

Actual Size of the Stones of the Pyramids.—I dare say very many will differ from me in opinion, and say hard things in reference to my lack of taste and want of appreciation of the so-called wonderful, but I am bold to confess that my first impression on reaching the Pyramids of Sakkara was one of disappointment. From what I had read, and from all I had heard tourists relate from time to time, regarding the wonderful size of the blocks of stone composing these great structures, I was led to imagine that the individual blocks of stone were so large that it became a difficult matter to form any clear conception as to the manner in which they were piled one upon another. The blocks of stone, when I had looked well at them, did not convey to my mind any very exalted idea of magnitude; neither could I for the life of me see any real difficulty where laborers, as we read, were numbered by the thousand, in raising any one of the blocks of stone comprising the mass of the pyramid from the base to the summit. To put this matter to a more practical test, we carefully measured some of the larger blocks in the Gizeh Pyramids, and by calculation we found that the heaviest block of stone making up the structure of the pyramid did not exceed two and a half tons, and that by far the greater part were, of course, much lighter.—*J. K. Lord, in Land and Water.*

—The entrance to the Colonne Vendome has been closed—an outrageous interference with the rights of suicides.

—Dr. Peters, who killed Confederate General Earl Van Dorn for too assiduous attentions to Mrs. Peters, has retaken that lady again to his hearth and heart.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine

The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET

GIRARD ROW,

Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of

LACES, EMBROIDERIES HANDKERCHIEFS PUFFED, REVERED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS. In every variety.

VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

AT TEMPTING PRICES

In every width and quality.

SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCKABACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.

ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,

8 1 GIRARD ROW.

NEW STORE. JAMES M'MULLAN, NEW STOCK

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

LINEN AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

Takes this opportunity to return his thanks to the Ladies of Philadelphia and surrounding districts for their liberal patronage, and begs to inform them that

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE CITY HE HAS OPENED HIS

NEW STORE,

NO. 1128 CHESNUT STREET,

TWO DOORS BELOW TWELFTH.

His long experience in Linen Goods, and his facilities for obtaining supplies

DIRECT FROM EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS, enable him at all times to offer

THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

The OLD STORE, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT, will be kept open as usual. 4 6 mwf6m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

MERRICK & SONS'

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S

PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER,

D. M. WESTON'S

PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR,

For Cotton or Woollen manufacturers. [7 10mwf 1y

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Work, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar-Draining Machines. 6?

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 333 SOUTH STREET,

Has a large assortment of

MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Silk Velvet, Felt Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. etc., wholesale and retail. 8 16

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments, for carrying the Mails.

CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, August 8
CITY OF NEW YORK (via Halifax)	Tuesd'y, Aug. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, August 15
CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, August 22
ETNA (via Halifax)	Tuesday, August 25
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, August 29

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Monday at noon, from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.

Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer SAILING EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	
" to London	105	" to London	40
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers:—Cabin, $90, gold; Steerage, $35, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's office, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, New York.

Or, O'DONNELL & FAULK, Managers,
12 9 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.

Passage lower than by any other line.

For information address

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
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Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice-Pres
Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 3 3 9m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS T. SEARLE,
11 No. 217 WALNUT street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent. 30
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

LORILLARD'S OUTSIDE LINE. FOR NEW YORK.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS.

Goods by weight, 10 cents per 100 lbs., gross.
Measurement goods, 4 cents per cubic foot.
Freights received at all times, and insurance guaranteed at three-eighths per cent.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
2 Pier 19 North Wharves.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,

VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Debrasses Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4·30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston.

State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.

6 15m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR CAPE MAY.

On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.

The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19 above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9·15 A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

FARE.......$2·25, including Carriage Hire.
Servants...$1·50, " "
Children...$1·25, " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.

The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.

G. H. HUDDELL,
CALVIN TAGGART.
Office—No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue. [6 30tf

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Aug. 8, 2½ P.M	Saturday, Aug. 8, 6½ P.M

Sunday, August 9, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Monday, Aug. 10, 5½ P.M	Monday, Aug. 10, 9 A.M
Tuesday, " 11, 6 A.M	Tuesday, " 11, 10 A.M
Wed'day, " 12, 6½ A.M	Wed'day, " 12, 10½ A.M
Thursday, " 13, 7 A.M	Thursday, " 13, 11 A.M
Friday, " 14, 8 A.M	Friday, " 14, 12 M.

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 1

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8·30 and 9·50 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8·30 and 9·50 A. M., and 3·30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6·50 A. M., 12·50, and 3·50 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3tf

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS,
4 28 tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11 tf

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa and Broma. Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts and Nails. 1 24

SHIPPING.

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

The BOSTON and NEWPORT LINE, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT RAILROAD.

Leave PIER 28, NORTH RIVER, foot of MURRAY Street.

The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

These steamers are fitted up with commodious state-rooms water-tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers, who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board, and on arrival at NEWPORT proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.

A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.

A steamer runs in connection with this line between NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE daily, Sundays excepted.

Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves NEWPORT every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or at the office, on PIER 28, NORTH RIVER. For state-rooms and berths apply on board, or if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
227 No. 72 BROADWAY New York.

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND DERRY,

From Pier No. 20 North River

Rates of passage payable in currency.

To Liverpool, Glasgow, and Derry, cabins $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $33.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, etc., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners. 2 26

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75, and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for 6 months.

ATALANTA,
BELLONA,
CELLA,
WM. PENN.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N CLARK, No. 26 BROADWAY, New York.

For freight apply at No. 54 SOUTH street, N. Y.

226] HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TRIPOLI, ALEPPO.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway,
2 26 E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 NORTH River:—

NAPOLEON	Lemarie
PEREIRE	Duchesne
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont
ST. LAURENT	Bocande

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine), TO BREST OR HAVRE,

First Cabin, $160 or $140; Second Cabin, $85.

TO PARIS,

including Railway Tickets, furnished on board, First Cabin, $165 or $145; Second Cabin, $83.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
2 26 No. 58 BROADWAY.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:—

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building.

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer), $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 WALL Street.

For steerage passage to [2 26
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 BROADWAY.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

No. 304 CHESNUT Street

CENTRAL DEPOT

No. 103 South FIFTH Street

(One door below Chesnut street).

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia, Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed:

On $20	TWO PER CENT
From $20 to $100	FOUR PER CENT
From $100 upwards	FOUR AND A HALF PER CT

The Commission is payable in stamps.

All orders, etc., should be addressed to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS, DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, BILL HEADS, Etc., and the best rates of commission allowed.

We have constantly on hand

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS, AND

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

KOSCIUSZKO.

Discovery of His Will at Albemarle.

The *University Magazine* says:—The inclosed paper is a copy of the will of General Thaddeus Kosciuszko, which for nearly half a century has been lying buried and forgotten in the Clerk's Office in the Circuit Court of Albemarle. It was admitted to record on the 12th day of May, 1819. I was then a Deputy Clerk, and the order of court (admitting it to record) and the indorsements are all in my handwriting. The scenes and facts connected with this transaction are vividly impressed upon my memory. The Circuit Court of Albemarle, Judge Archibald Stuart (father of the Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart) presiding, was then in session. An illustrious man—then, as at all times, the observed of all observers, walked into court. The Judge, on perceiving that Thomas Jefferson stately and erect, was standing before him, bowed and invited him to take a seat on the bench. To this Mr. Jefferson replied:—"As soon as your Honor shall have leisure to attend to me, I have a matter of business which I wish to present to the Court." Immediately, by consent of the parties concerned, further proceedings on the matter then before the court were suspended, till Mr. Jefferson could be heard. He took from his pocket a paper which he said was the will of his friend General Thaddeus Kosciuszko; that the will was written entirely in the handwriting of the testator; he was well acquainted with his handwriting, and could testify on oath to the facts which he stated. The usual oath was then administered by the clerk, the necessary interrogatories formally put, affirmatively answered, and the will was, by order of Court, admitted to record.

Mr. Jefferson then stated that at his advanced age, it was not in his power to undertake the burden of the execution of the will, and thereupon declined to qualify as executor.

The services of Kosciuszko to the American cause in our revolutionary struggle, his subsequent career in endeavoring to give freedom and independence to his own country, his final overthrow at Maciejowice, and the prophetic lament which he uttered when falling from his horse covered with wounds: *Finis Poloniæ*—are facts well known to history, but nothing exhibits more graphically or beautifully the character of the man than the short and simple paper which I send you—disinterestedness, universal philanthropy, and a heart bursting with desire for liberty, freedom, and happiness to all mankind are pictured as in a mirror. Well did the poet say—

"And Freedom shrieked when Kosciuszko fell."

WM. WERTENBAKER.

University of Virginia, June 19, 1868.

THE WILL.

I, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, being just in my departure from America, do hereby declare and direct that should I make no other testamentary disposition of my property in the United States, I hereby authorize my friend Thomas Jefferson to employ the whole thereof in purchasing negroes from among his own or any others, and giving them liberty in my name, in giving them an education in trades or otherwise, and in having them instructed for their new condition in the duties of morality which may make them good neighbors, good fathers or *moders*, husbands or *vives*, and in their duties as *citizens* teaching them to be defenders of their liberty and country, and of the good order of society, and in whatsoever may make them happy and useful, and I make the said Thomas Jefferson my executor of this.

5th day of May, 1798. T. KOSCIUSZKO.

At a Circuit Court held for Albemarle county, the 12th day of May, 1819.

This instrument of writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Thaddeus Kosciuszko, deceased, was produced into court, and satisfactory proof produced of its being entirely written by the said Thaddeus Kosciuszko, the same is ordered to be recorded, and thereupon, Thomas Jefferson, the executor therein named, refused to take upon himself the burthen of the execution of the said wille. Teste.

JOHN CARR, C. C.

POLITICAL.

—General Dunn, of General Meade's staff, who has just arrived at Washington, from Georgia, says that reconstruction in that State has been effected upon a more enduring basis than perhaps in almost any other State, for the reason that a large and powerful white element, under the lead of such men as ex-Governor Brown and others, has taken a leading part in favor of the Congressional policy.

—Frank Blair was nominated by the soldiers. Of course he was. General Preston, of the Rebel army, nominated him, Wade Hampton seconded the nomination, and General Forrest supported it. Thus set in motion, it carried the Convention by storm, and this class of soldiers are to support him. The "boys in blue" will leave the graybacks to perform that service.

—The Louisville *Journal* calls Sherman, Thomas and Meade "satraps," and the soldiers "slaves of the satraps." It says, of course they are for Grant, together with "all swindlers, pimps, detectives, adventurers, bigots and blackguards," but that "the whole respectability and responsibility of the South are for Blair and Seymour."

—John Forsyth, of the Mobile *Register*, supports Seymour principally on the ground that he "is in favor of overthrowing the reconstruction measures with their mongrel and illegal governments in the Southern States."

—Mr. Chase lately informed some of his legal friends that if the Supreme Court had been allowed by Congress to pass upon the reconstruction laws last winter, they would have been pronounced constitutional.

—The Democrats are not pleased with the President's action in tendering Mr. Rollins' place to Governor Cox, of Ohio. They say it shows a want of interest on his part in rendering aid to the Democracy in the coming campaign.

—Vallandigham reads the death warrant of his own party in the following words:—"Depend upon it, no party whose only cementing element is a sympathy of hatred can ever be permanent in power or even in existence."

—"Agate," of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, thinks that the number of Democratic Congressmen from Indiana will be reduced from three to two, and perhaps to one.

—Nebraska will cast her virgin vote as a State in November. The campaign for Grant and Colfax has been auspiciously opend and an overwhelming triumph will certainly follow.

—Seymour and Blair are bent on revolution, but they will be straightened by defeat.

An Unpublished Letter of Henry Clay.

A friend sends the *Tribune* the following letter of Henry Clay, which has never been published:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1837.—My Dear Sir: I received your favor transmitting the inclosed. The piece in the *Arena* expressed correctly the views which I entertain on the subjects to which it refers. In respect to Internal Improvements and the Tariff, my opinions are unchanged as to the *powers* of the General Government; but the expediency of the exercise of any given power with which that Government may be invested must depend upon, and be regulated by circumstances.

1. As to the Tariff. I had supposed and hoped that the Compromise act settled and terminated all our unhappy disputes. By that act, to which I have uniformly adhered, I have been, and am willing to be governed. I wish it faithfully executed, and I have no purpose of disturbing its provisions.

And 2. As to Internal Improvements; considering how much each of the States has done for itself, and considering how much Congress did by the passage of the Distribution act, I have no wish to see anything more done by the General Government, except to pass, at some suitable time, the Land bill which I formerly proposed. And this is not the time to press the passage of that bill. These opinions may be collected from my public course, and especially from my speeches on the Land bill and other subjects. This being the case, I cannot consent to the publication of anything as coming from me or by my authority upon either of those subjects. And my objection to such publication is that I cannot consent to seem to propitiate any one for the purpose of advancing what may be thought to be an object personal to myself.

Poor Leigh! I hope that we shall not, but fear that we shall lose him. My heart yet bleeds for my lamented friend Keat, and I trust that it may not soon be put to fresh trials.

I left Mrs. Clay in excellent health; and at one time she had made up her mind to accompany me, but domestic duties she thought required her to remain. My warm regards to Mrs. Brooke.

Faithfully your friend, H. CLAY.

The Hon. F. T. Brooke, St. Julien, near Fredericksburg, Va.

Middle-Class Living in England.

"An Old Married Man" writes to the London *Telegraph*:—

"Well educated, and brought up as a gentleman, I married, early in life (twenty-one), a young lady I had known several years, my equal in every respect, and as far as we could then judge there was a fair chance of our being happy. That we have not been so, we both agree, after thirty years' experience, is no fault of ours, but the want of means. My income has varied, sometimes being £200 and sometimes £300 per annum. But in consequence of having a family, it has always been genteel poverty—a state of existence requiring much philosophy to bear without a murmur.

"At first the question, I believe, was whether it is advisable for a person moving in respectable society to marry a lady of his own stamp, their incomes being together about £150 per annum. As to what two persons with what they deem to be necessary for their comfort, are able to live on, is purely a matter of calculation; but my experience of married life brings me to the decided conclusion that for two persons to endeavor to live 'respectably' on £150 per annum is impossible in London. I will not take up your room with my calculations, but food and rent, etc., absorb that sum, and although a 'happy pair' may forego every luxury and do without amusements that cost money, still in time clothes have to be replaced, and if a family comes, expenses increase wonderfully. My wife has aided me in every way she could by economizing, and with my daughters doing such fancy work as they could obtain. I have no expensive habits; I never smoke, do not wear kid gloves, and seldom ride. We keep no company, and never have wine, and yet we find it almost impossible to provide everything necessary for a family to live respectably on £200 or £300 per annum; and whenever any extraordinary expense occurs, such as illness or death, the expense puts us to great inconvenience. I am a clerk, and more than once have been out of employment; immediately great troubles have ensued. Still I consider marriage a natural obligation, and if discreetly entered into it leads to much happiness; but when the income is small both parties must make up their minds to fall several steps in social position; and whether young ladies and young men of the present day have fortitude enough to bear the privation of the luxuries and expensive habits which they have hitherto enjoyed whilst the one has been expending the whole of his income on himself and the other has been provided for by her parents. I am not disposed to deal with; but unless they do, very few can find the marriage state a happy one, for in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred a home is rendered unhappy by insufficient means, and as a family grows up another source of unhappiness arises, in consequence of the children being dissatisfied, and seeking society from home."

LUMBER.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN

OFFERS FOR SALE

PATTERN LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

EXTRA SEASONED PANEL PLANK.

BUILDING LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CAROLINA 4-4 and 5-4 FLOORING.

HEMLOCK JOISTS, ALL SIZES.

CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS BUNCH SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH, POSTS,

ALSO,

A FULL LINE OF

WALNUT AND OTHER HARD WOODS.

LUMBER WORKED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE. 7 27 mwf2m

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS'. CIGAR BOX MAKERS'. SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868.

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
1 1] No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,

LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,

BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,

(SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATCC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuthf

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street.

ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices.

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 618]

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOC ITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE.

8 5] No. 434 RACE Street

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. [illegible], 56 No. 25 VINE Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after MONDAY, May 20, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train, take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10·30 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3·15 P. M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 and 11·05 A. M., 2·00 and 8·30 P. M.

11·05 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·00 and 7·00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M. and 3·1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office. No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5·30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't,
Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10]

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing SATURDAY, July 18, 1868.

Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—
9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12·25 (noon).
3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7·15 P. M.
4·00 P. M., Fast Express, due at 6·55 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10·06 A. M.
9·06 A. M. Fast Express, due at 12·07 P. M.
5·00 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8·22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5·10 P. M. Excursion Tickets, $3.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9·20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6·45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Cape May, 9·00 A. M., 3·15 P. M., and 4 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 6·00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon.)

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent,
July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 5·15 A. M., and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·05 A. M.; Oxford, 11·45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
410] General Superintendent.

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.

Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 A. M., 12·30 and 7 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 and 12·15 P. M., and 4·30 and 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave for New York and Philadelphia at 7 P. M. only.

SLEEPING CARS for New York on 7 P. M. train daily.

Through Tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, can be had at the Station Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office in the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

See Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertisement and schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation,
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent,
225t] GEO. S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. [7 2] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.
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RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 1·00, and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 8·27 A. M. and 1·49 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5 00 and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1·50 and 10·10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5·25 A. M., 9·35 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 7·06 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·45 A. M. and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 3·00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line	12·00 M.
Erie Express	12·00 M.
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4—1 00, 6 00 and	10·30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11·15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.
Accommodation	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	5·00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3, 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Day Express	5·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3⅜ and 5⅜ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·10 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5 40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. ., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8 05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5·30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P.M. for Riverton and 3·30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3·25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.

The 9·30 A. M., and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30 and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M. and 6 30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
From Kensington Depot.

At 7·00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·00 A. M and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS,
From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 8 A. M., 1, 4, and 6·15 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 1 and 4 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Fifty pounds of baggage only are allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, Newport, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Suspension Bridge.

An additional Ticket Office is located at No. 828 Chesnut street, where Tickets to New York and all important points North and East may be procured. Persons purchasing Tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked from residence or hotel to destination by Union Transfer Baggage Express.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Will leave from foot of Courtland street at 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., and 12 night via Jersey City and Camden; at 6·30 P. M. via Jersey City and Kensington; at 10 A. M., 12. M., and 5 P. M. via Jersey City and West Philadelphia.

From Pier No. 1 North River at 5·30 A. M. Accommodation, and 2 P. M. Express, via Amboy and Camden.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER,
6 15] Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, April 13, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 12·00 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 12.00 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all, stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, 7·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M. (daily), 1·30 4·15, and 7·30 (daily) P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9·40 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE,

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through tickets to all points West, South, Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.
1 8]

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 4, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic	
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·20 P. M.
Freight, with passenger car	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·10 A. M.
Accommodation	5·50 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Arco and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street	5 30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Arco	6·25 A. M.

Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street	10·15 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield	1·00 P. M. and 3·15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic, Leaves Vine street	7·30 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic	4·20 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the Reading Room of the Continental Hotel, and at No. 625 CHESNUT Street.

7 3] D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, to the Northwest, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Philadelphia	11·15 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·20 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	8·50 P. M.
Erie Express	leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	10·05 A. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	6·28 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Erie	11·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	10·15 P. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	7 10 A. M.
Erie Express	leaves Erie	7·45 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	5·00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1] General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday morning,

Aug. 11, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [8 5 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

On Thursday morning,

Aug. 14, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [8 7 5t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS. Ashurst Building, No. 240 MARKET Street.

FIRST LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 1000 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC., FOR FALL OF 1868. By Catalogue, on credit,

On Wednesday,

August 12, 1868, commencing at 10 o'clock. Included will be found an attractive assortment of new and desirable goods for the approaching season. 8 3 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at the Auction Rooms.

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, CARPETS, EVANS & WATSON FIREPROOF, FINE HARNESS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, FANCY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

August 10, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue—Superior walnut household furniture, including—Elegant suit walnut crimson plush parlor furniture handsome suits walnut chamber furniture, superior wardrobes, mattresses, beds and bedding, mirrors, book-cases, sideboards, walnut extension dining-tables, superior cane seat chairs, French China, glassware, fine Brussels and ingrain carpets, government goods, etc.

Also superior double and single harness.

Also, superior fireproof safe, made by Evans & Watson.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

At 12 o'clock precisely, a quantity of Wines and Liquors, including—200 bottles currant wine, 100 bottles Port wine, 20 gallons cherry brandy, 50 cases whisky, brandy, and gin, lavender and ginger brandy, sherry wine, bay rum, etc. 8 7 2t

SPECIAL SALE AT THE AUCTION ROOMS—VERY ELEGANT FURNITURE.

On Wednesday Morning,

August 12th, at 11 o'clock, at No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, very elegant Walnut Furniture, including—Suit elegant walnut antique drawing-room furniture, antique centre table, Brocatelle marble; 2 handsome carved walnut chamber suits, splendid carved walnut sideboard, elegant secretary bookcase, antique library suit, suit elegant walnut hall furniture, piano stool, etc.

The Furniture was made to order in the best manner, is entirely new, and will be sold positively without reserve. [8 6 5t

May be examined on the day previous to sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 1]

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

GAS FIXTURES.

JOHN J. WEAVER. J. SELLERS PENNOCK.

WEAVER & PENNOCK,
PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
No. 37 NORTH SEVENTH STREET,
Philadelphia.

Country Seats fitted up with Gas and Water, in first-class style. An assortment of Brass and Iron Lift and Force Pumps constantly on hand

LEAD BURNING AND CHEMICAL PLUMBING.

N. B.—Water Wheels supplied to the trade and others at reasonable prices. 7 31 1m

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.

All work warranted. 11 1]

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly airtight; self cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10]

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
mwf] No 11 North SIXTH Street.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. 8 4 3

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 South Delaware avenue.
Adolph E. Borie, No. 153 Dock street.

Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1008 Spruce street.

Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 135 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 16 North Eleventh street.

The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 2 27]

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY

The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore, Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon, Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett, George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble, B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 2]

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14]

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AN NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

OR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

HOMICIDE.

A Burglar Shot—Arrest of all the Parties Implicated.

About 12 o'clock last night burglars broke into the grocery store of Mrs. Colt, on the northwest corner of Twenty-fourth and Spruce streets, by forcing open the front window, and rifled a desk back of the counter of its contents, consisting of a city warrant for $45, drawn to the order of Mrs. Colt's husband, a breastpin, a lot of cigars, a number of torpedoes and other fireworks. Shortly after leaving the place the police of the Fifth District found the store open, and proceeded to make an examination. They had hardly got inside, when the report of a gun was heard in the immediate vicinity. They ran down Twenty-fourth street, and on arriving at Kent street found a crowd collecting about the gate leading into the yard of a tavern kept by Christopher Dillon, on the northwest corner of Twenty-fourth street and that thoroughfare. Forcing their way into the yard, the officers discovered the body of a man lying on the pavement, and on raising him up life was found extinct. They then attempted to rouse the inmates of the house, which they accomplished after considerable difficulty.

Suspecting that the shot had been fired from the second story back window, they made inquiry relative to the matter, but the inmates denied any knowledge of the affair. Word was sent to the Fifth District Station, when Sergeant Jordan with a detail of men repaired to the scene. The Sergeant examined the body, which was recognized to be that of William Sweeney, aged twenty-two years, and found in the pockets the warrant for $45, the breastpin, some pennies and fireworks, which had been stolen from the store of Mrs. Colt. These documents the sergeant kept and afterwards handed over to Coroner Daniels.

He then searched the premises and in the front second-story room saw a rifle, which he examined and which was still warm. He then directed the arrest of Thomas Dillon, aged seventeen years, a son of the proprietor of the tavern, and John Harvey, aged eighteen, who was sleeping in the house. They were taken to the Station, and at first denied participation in the shooting, but in a little while young Dillon admitted having fired the shot, and stated that on Wednesday night, the deceased, accompanied by John Magee, aged eighteen, and Frank Johnson, aged nineteen, came to the house of his father, while all the family were in bed, and attempted to break into the building by forcing open the cellar door. While operating there, the noise aroused him and, on getting up, the burglars ran away. He then secured a rifle and loaded it with slugs, in order to be prepared for them, but they did not make their appearance again until half-past 12 o'clock, when he was awakened by a racket at the Kent street door. He got up quietly and looked at them. Their effort proved useless, and then one of them was helped over the fence. He opened the gate and let the other two in. One of them proceeded towards the window, and the others made somewhat of a noise at a stove. Young Dillon then procured the rifle and discharged it. Sweeney fell and the others ran away.

After having made this statement, Detective Henderson, with the policemen, returned to the vicinity of the shooting and succeeded in arresting Magee and Johnson, on whom a portion of the spoils secured at Colt's store were found. Magee, when taken into custody, was lying on a step, shielded from view by a number of men and women.

Coroner Daniels was notified, and he, with his physician, went to the spot. Dr. Shapleigh made a post-mortem examination of the body, and found that the slugs had entered the body directly beneath the left shoulder blade, and completely riddled the lung and liver.

At 7 o'clock Magee and Johnson were taken before Alderman Beitler, who after taking the affidavit of young Dillon, committed them for a further hearing this afternoon.

Dillon and Harvey are now at the Central Station, where they will be kept until the Coroner's investigation, which takes place to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. There is no doubt that Dillon will be committed for murder, but will be immediately brought before the Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and then after a hearing be discharged.

DISASTER.

Fire in the Sixteenth Ward—Burning of a Spoke and Machine Shop—Loss $28 000.

At 12 o'clock last night a fire broke out in a two story building, on New Market street, above Laurel, used by Messrs. Buckley & Kessler as a spoke, wheel, and hub factory. The property was 55 feet front by 80 feet in depth; in the rear of which is a lumber yard, also 80 feet deep, well stocked with wood for manufacturing purposes. The person who first discovered the fire states it was in the neighborhood of the boiler, and had he been able to effect an entrance he could have extinguished it with a bucket of water. The flames spread rapidly, and soon enveloped the building. The lumber in the yard was partly injured.

The fires in this establishment are kept up with the cuttings and shavings, and allowed to burn out before the factory is closed at night. The engineer says there was no fire in the furnace when he left. The loss will amount to $20,000, on which there is $8000 insurance on the stock and machinery, and $3000 on the building, distributed in the following companies:—Royal, $3000; Ætna, $3000; Springfield, $1000; and a Baltimore company, $1000.

The machine shop, to the west of the factory, occupied by the Woodward Machine Company, soon ignited, and having a quantity of light wood and patterns stowed away in a room to the rear of and connected with the main building burned very rapidly. The patterns, which were varied and expensive, and a quantity of finished work, were totally destroyed, together with the building; parts of the machinery escaped.

The place was owned by Mr. Michael Gehman, and used by the company, Mr. Thomas B. Woodward being the Superintendent.

The building was a story and a half high; 34 feet front and 80 feet deep, reaching to Canal street.

The patterns were valued at about $8000, finished work $5000. The loss on machinery, etc., could not be ascertained. Mr. Woodward is out of town, and has one of the policies of insurance. There is one in Mr. Johnson's possession for $3500 in the North American Insurance Company. The whole loss will probably reach $3000.

The surrounding property, though in great danger, was saved through the exertions of the firemen.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—Last night Michael Comber and Joseph Parr were in a drinking saloon at Sixth and Race streets, and got into a quarrel. Parr went out of the place and was followed by Comber, who, it is alleged, picked up a brick and knocked Parr over the head with it, felling him to the ground, and while lying there Comber is alleged to have used the brick again over the head of Parr, whose condition was so dangerous that he was taken to the Hospital. Comber was chased to Fourth and Cherry streets, where he was captured by a policeman, and on being taken before Alderman Godbou was sent to prison to await the result of Parr's injuries.

A LIFE-PRESERVER.—Lieutenant Street, of the Frankford Police District, has made application for a patent life preserver, which is intended to be used at the various watering places. It consists of a net-work of ropes fastened to the beach at either end, and so buoyed in the water that dozens of people could, in cases of danger, be rescued.

RAILROAD CASUALTY.—A man named Brown was run over last night by a train of cars at the junction of the West Chester and Pennsylvania Railroads, and badly injured. Both legs and several of his ribs were broken. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

SUSPECTED OF LARCENY.—Robert Crawford was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having stolen a horse and wagon, which he had disposed of for $90, when they were worth $300. Alderman Maule committed him. They are supposed to belong to a livery stable in West Chester.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—John Magee and Frank Johnson were before Alderman Beitler this afternoon, charged with burglary.

John Dillon sworn—I attend bar for my father; on Wednesday night there was an attempt made to get in one of the cellar windows; the thieves took an axe out of the yard, and we found it in the cellar; they had broken the cellar windows so that they could put their arms through; the parties were Sweeney, Johnson, and Magee; I repaired the hole in the cellar door yesterday.

John Harvey sworn—I board at Dillon's; I was there last night; I was with Thomas watching the house; three men came around there, and I first saw them sitting on the steps next door; we heard them talking before that; we watched them there for about a quarter of an hour, when they went to Dillon's steps, and afterwards one climbed over the fence and opened the gate; the others came in; I was behind Dillon when he fired; I am certain Magee and Johnson were there, for I know them.

Policeman —— Clinton sworn—I arrested Magee on the southwest corner of Twenty-fourth and Kent; he was lying on a step, with some women around him, hiding him; he had nothing on him but a shirt and pantaloons; I went to his house and got his clothing; his coat was searched by Policeman Corie; I found on him a key tied to a black-jack, and sixty cents.

Policeman Corie sworn—I searched Magee's coat and found five cigars, a bunch of firecrackers, and a pocket handkerchief; I assisted in arresting Johnson, at Twenty-fourth and Pine streets, with Detective Henderson; I searched one pocket and found a knife.

Sergeant Jordan sworn—I assisted in searching the dead man; I found some pennies; Detective Henderson and I went to Mrs. Holt, and she identified the articles.

Detective Henderson sworn—Sweeney's body was lying in the yard; he was shot inside the yard, as the blood was flowing towards the gate; Sergeant Jordan and I searched the body; found a key, a breastpin, a warrant for Samuel Hulm for $43·31, some cigars, and torpedoes; from information received from Dillon, we arrested Johnson and Magee; on Johnson found a number of pennies, among which was an old halfpenny, which, with the other articles, were identified by Mrs. Holt's; a file found near the place fitted marks in the window of Mrs. Holt's store.

Eliza Holt sworn—I reside at Twenty-fourth and Spruce streets; I keep a store, which was entered last night through the front window; I recognize the breastpin, the warrant, a bill, the knife, and the cigars; I also lost some firecrackers and torpedoes; I also recognize a halfpenny.

The prisoners were committed for trial.

THE SEA-SIDE.—To-morrow will be a day long to be remembered by the visitors to Atlantic City. There will be a diversity of entertainment that has seldom been witnessed at any watering place. In the afternoon there will be a grand Grant-Colfax demonstration, and in the evening hops at the Surf House and United States Hotel, and one of the inimitable performances by Robert Craig, the famous comedian of the Arch, at Congress Hall. The 2 o'clock train over the Camden and Atlantic will reach the city by the sea in time for its passengers to participate in all these amusements. The Sunday morning train will run as usual.

CAPE ISLAND.—This renowned watering place was never before known to have been visited by so many people as during the present season. Every room in the various hotels and cottages has been occupied, and many of the guests have been compelled to sleep on the floor. The West Jersey Railroad Company have made extra arrangements for the transfer of passengers from this city by the four o'clock train, which reaches Cape Island at seven o'clock, and the train which leaves on Sunday morning. Now is the time for a visit to the Cape, as the season is at its height.

FIRE.—About 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the rear of No. 2226 Chesnut street, used by J. B. Keims & Co., marble and slate mantel workers. The fire originated in the basement, which is used for making packing-boxes, and was filled with packing-boxes. The cellar windows were opened, and some evil-inclined person entered and set fire to the place. The damage was trifling.

POLITICAL.

—Messrs. Pendleton, Hendricks, Doolittle, and Vallandigham will be at work in the West soon.

—The Fort Wayne (Ind.) *Gazette* says that General James B. Steedman repudiates Seymour and Blair.

—The Richmond *Enquirer* styles the Virginia Union Leagues "the infamous workshops of radical malignancy."

—The Memphis (Rebel) *Avalanche* says, if Northern radical merchants of capital will come to that city, and drop politics, they will be welcome.

—The St. Joseph *Gazette* (a Democratic paper) condemns the ruffianism of its friends, manifested to Generals Grant and Sherman on the occasion of their visit to that place.

—William T. Dowdall, of the Peoria *Democrat*, having read Brick Pomeroy out of the Democratic party, the latter replies by calling Dowdall an "idiotic swill-headed chunk."

—The Richmond *Examiner*, alluding to the prospective large crops in the South, says:—"What is wanted in the South more than anything else is a good harvest. Sunshine and rain will do more toward reconstruction than any amount of political management or legislative enactments."

—General William H. Gibson has received the Republican nomination in the Ninth Congressional District of Ohio. During the war he commanded the 49th Ohio, and, at intervals, Willich's famous brigade. As a popular orator he has no equal in Ohio; as a soldier his record is bright, and as a Republican he is firm and true.

—Some of the best men in Tennessee are protesting against Governor Brownlow's new scheme of calling out the State militia. Edwin M. Ewing, an old Whig of former years, makes an appeal for peace in the Nashville papers, and gives it as his opinion that the Governor's scheme will bring civil war. He says the people have been taxed and harassed beyond endurance, and will not bear it much longer. The old Rebel leaders promise good behavior; if they are sincere in it, let them discourage and help to put down the Ku-Klux Klan.

—The Atlanta *New Era*, in speaking of the newly elected United States Senator from Georgia, Dr. Miller, who is claimed as a Democrat, says, in allusion to his speech, which the agent of the Associated Press declared was in favor of Seymour and Blair:—"We learn that in his speech on Wednesday night Dr. Miller did not say Democrat once, nor did he make any allusion to Seymour and Blair. We also learn that Dr. Miller is utterly opposed to any move looking to a disorganization of the State Governments of the reconstructed States."

—The Charleston *Mercury* says:—"The platform of the Democratic party is square upon the letter of General Blair, and General Blair's letter is the legitimate and actual expounding of the platform. It will avail little to deny it, North, South, East, or West. Any palliation of the fact is a perversion of the fact. It is more—it is ill faith to the body of the Convention—and it is an attempted deception of the voters at the polls. The Richmond *Examiner* is correct when it says that those who attempt to lead the Democratic party, if they intend to abandon its platform, 'might as well abandon the field, as they are whipped already.'"

—One Edward H. Ewing publishes a long communication in the Nashville *Banner*, in which he says:—"I cannot agree to the doctrine of Judge Gaut and others, if I understand it rightly, that the peace, happiness, and good order of the State demand that we all submit with becoming respect and obedience to the laws of the land until they are repealed or declared void by the courts." To which the Memphis *Bulletin* replies:—"Now it is a matter of entire indifference to loyal men whether Ewing agrees with the doctrine of Judge Gaut or not. But it will be well for him to act as though he does agree. If he is anxious to be 'hanged by the neck until he be dead,' just let him put the opposite doctrine into a tangible form, that's all."

BUTLER.

Another Effort to Demolish Him by Calling Hard Names.

Mr. R. T. Merritt, of Washington, replies to General Butler's card, in which the latter said the Baltimore suits "were brought by John Surratt's attorney." Mr. Merritt says:—

"Some of the friends of Surratt, and one of the members of his family, on two or three occasions informed Mr. Bradley and myself that it had been indicated to them that Mr. Butler would assist in the trial of the case if agreeable to us. We evaded the subject, for we desired to avoid the necessity of determining the question it presented. Some four or five weeks after these suggestions had been first made to us, and when I supposed we should hear no more of them, Mr. Bradley informed me he had had an interview with the sister of John H. Surratt, in which she stated to him that a proposition to assist in the trial had been submitted to her by Mr. Butler, through a mutual friend—a gentleman well known in Washington city, and that she was so solicitous upon the subject, that it could be no longer evaded, and a definite answer was necessary. I replied that if compelled to give an answer, there was but one we could give; that if the friends of Surratt and the family were willing to acquiesce in Mr. Butler's desire to try the case, I would gladly retire from it in his favor, but that I could not consent to the personal and professional degradation of being associated with such a man. Mr. Bradley agreed that the manner indicated was the only manner in which either of us could with proper self-respect treat the subject—and wrote Miss Surratt accordingly. The family of the accused, and his immediate friends, acting in his behalf, refused to allow either Mr. Bradley or myself to withdraw, and Mr. Butler did not participate in the trial.

PERSIA.

Its Population and Resources.

Mr. Ronald Thomson, Secretary of the British Legation at Teheran, reports to the Foreign Office that the population and resources of Persia have been overestimated. Extending seven hundred miles from north to south, and nine hundred miles from east to west, Persia contains an area of 648,000 square miles; but an immense extent of its superficies is absolutely desert, and its population is everywhere so scanty that it only averages about seven to the square mile. Tabreez may have about 110,000 inhabitants; Teheran, 85,000; Meshed, 70,000; Ispahan, 60,000. Allowing 1,000,000 for the towns, 1,700,000 for the Turkish, Lek, Koordish, and Arab tribes which are spread over Persia, and 1,700,000 for the remaining inhabitants, the whole number of the population is brought up to 4,400,000, a number rather over than under the mark.

In the Royal Treasury of Persia it is said there is deposited gold coin of the value of £1,500,000; gold furniture and plate belonging to the Crown, £500,000; and the Crown jewels valued at £2 000,000; making in all £4,000,000, or twenty crores of tomans. The most remarkable of the Crown jewels are the Derya-i-Noor, 178 carats, valued at 500,000 tomans, or £200,000; the Taj Mebel, 112 carats; and the English diamond, 73 carats, given by George IV to Fatti Ali Shah. The Persian Government has no debt, the balance due by the Shah to Russia on account of the expenses of the war concluded in 1828, amounting to about £200,000, having been cancelled by the Emperor twelve years ago.

The revenue of Persia demanded from the several provinces this year amounts to 4,912,500 tomans (8s.), or £1,965,000; but under the complex system of taxation much more will be wrung from the people, and intercepted by local functionaries on its way to the Treasury. Small as is the revenue of Persia, it is in excess of the expenditure; this consists of £700,000 for the army, £300,000 for civil services, £100,000 for the priesthood and syeds, and £200,000 for extraordinary disbursements; the residue, with presents from officials on appointment, being applicable to the Shah's private expenditure, the use of the army, and other purposes.

The army consists nominally of about 105,500 men, but not more than one-third of this number is on active service; the remainder form a kind of reserve, mostly disarmed and engaged in agricultural pursuits, but liable to be called upon at any moment; supposed to receive half-pay, but seldom getting it. Every appointment in the army is disposed of to the highest bidder. The troops are armed with old-fashioned French muskets, purchased in Paris for about 25f. each, old muskets purchased in England twenty years ago, and a few thousand made in Teheran. Probably there are not more than a hundred cannon in Persia mounted and fit for service; nearly all of them are smooth bored and of small calibre, varying from six pounds to twelve pounds. The officers generally are said to be ignorant and inefficient, but the soldiers are described as obedient, sober, intelligent, and capable of enduring great fatigue. Last summer Mr. Thomson saw several regiments perform stages of twenty-four miles for days together, and on one occasion they marched thirty-six miles over a sandy desert in the plain of Tankbrass, without a drop of water on the road, and under a burning sun, when the thermometer stood at 102 degrees in a double fly Indian tent.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—William H. Ruddiman, Prosecuting Attorney. Prison cases were tried this morning.

Cornelius McLaughlin was tried upon a charge of a very mean theft. It was testified that he was standing in a store out at Nicetown, when a little girl only ten years old made a purchase, received $1·75 in change, and started to her home. He followed her and told her she hadn't the proper change, and the lady of the store said she should send the money back by him, in order that the correction could be made. She, suspecting nothing wrong, readily gave him the money, and he then told her to walk on and he would overtake her. She saw that he didn't go to the store, and she returned and made known what he had done. Upon his arrest he at first denied having taken the money, but subsequently acknowledged, and showed the officers where he had thrown the purse that contained it. The prisoner offered nothing in contradiction of these facts, and consequently they were fully believed. The indictment charged robbery, but as no threats or violence occurred, the jury convicted of larceny only.

Michael McConnell, a little boy fifteen years old, was convicted of a charge of larceny, the prosecutor testifying that the little fellow was detected while stealing shirts and barmoral skirts from his store, at Sixteenth and Market streets, was chased to Filbert street, and there captured. Beyond his plea of not guilty, Michael didn't deny these facts.

George Ellis was convicted of a charge of assault and battery. Being pretty full of spirits he went into a cigar store at Thirteenth and Coates streets, and, having made a purchase impudently passed into the dwelling portion of the house where some ladies were. They, not knowing him and feeling frightened at his presence, ordered him to go away, but he, saying he was a gallant dead beat, refused to do so. They attempted to put him out, and he grappled one of the ladies, choked her, and tore her clothing. The prisoner pleaded self-defense.

George Henninger was put on trial charged with larceny. It was alleged against him that he collected some $65 due his employers and, instead of accounting for it to them, spent it for his own purposes. On trial.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.
OFFICE No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, August 7, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, 10th instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Eleventh street, from Vine street to the north side of Mark's lane, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city, and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track the Sewer shall be constructed along side of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chief Commissioner of Highways.

8 7 3t

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

A Cabinet Meeting—The Question of Sending Troops South.

The Report of the Bureau of Statistics.

Smuggling Operations in New York.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.

Our Exports and Imports.

The Director of the Bureau of Statistics has just completed his annual statistics of domestic exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868. The total exports amount to $352,616,006; previous year they amounted to $334,474,116. This shows an increase in exports of $18,141,890. Net imports for 1867 were $391,119,596, and the net import entries of 1868 were $349,903,819, showing a decrease of imports over the previous year of $41,215,777.

The values in the returns here given are all in American gold dollars, and include specie as well as merchandise. The amount of customs duties received is $163,287,925, being fifty per cent. of value of dutiable imports. These returns embrace the entire country from Maine to Alaska, and include all river and lake districts from the mouth of the Mississippi to Canada. They are compiled from over 750,000 entries and dockets.

Arrival of General Schofield.

Secretary of War Schofield arrived this morning, and previous to the Cabinet meeting had a private interview with the President relating to it is understood, the letter of Governor Warmouth, of Louisiana, asking for troops.

The Cabinet Meeting.

At the regular Cabinet meeting to day there were present Secretaries McCulloch, Schofield, and Browning, Attorney-General Evarts and Assistant Secretary of State Hunter. The main questions discussed were the resignation of Mr. Rollins and the demand for troops by the Governors of the Southern States.

FROM NEW YORK.

Extensive Smuggling Operations—Brandy Found in Flour Barrels.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Fifteen barrels of fish oil from Canada were seized on Tuesday last by the U. S. Government revenue officials, at No. 126 Maiden lane, which contained two five-gallon tin cans of Hennessy brandy in each barrel. It is now ascertained that this is but a small portion of smuggled liquor that has been recently received in a like manner in this city. It is now known that at least 5000 barrels of oil that have been received here within the last few months have contained this fine brand of brandy. It is also reported that thirty thousand barrels of Canadian flour containing like amounts of this brandy have been at different times forwarded to parties in this city. The Custom-house detectives are now endeavoring to investigate the matter and ascertain to whom the property was consigned. They are very reticent about the facts of the case reaching the public. The goods seized so far have no mark by which the consignees or consignors can be determined. The packages were found in the storehouse above mentioned. The only portion of the property so far secured by Government officials was the fifteen barrels; all the rest was disposed of before the officers got wind of the smuggling. It is estimated that the Government has in this manner been defrauded out of many thousands of dollars in duties.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, August 7.—A despatch from Wellfleet, Cape Cod, states that the ship Expounder, from Liverpool, with an assorted cargo for Boston, went ashore, during thick weather, at 3 A. M. to-day, near Newcomb's Hole. The crew have landed. The ship is leaking and lies in an exposed position. The steamer Charles Pearson has gone to her assistance. The vessel is owned by J. Henry Steers and others of this city.

Prize Fight in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—A prize fight came off at Sheepshead Bay early this morning between McIntyre and Connor, two Eighth Ward roughs, for $50. Twenty-three rounds were fought, in fifty-seven minutes, McIntyre being the victor. The parties all returned to this city by 7 o'clock. No arrests have been made. Both the men are badly punished.

Yellow Fever a Boston Quarantine.

BOSTON, August 7.—The brig Laura, from Cienfuegos, is at anchor at Quarantine with yellow fever on board. The captain's wife and two sailors died on the passage, and the mate is still sick.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Cotton declining; sales at 29c. Flour quiet; sales of 6000 bbls. at yesterday's figures. Wheat dull. Corn easier; sales of 60,000 bushels at $1·10@1·19. Oats dull; sales of 36,000 bushels at 82½@88½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull. Lard dull. Whisky firm at 68@69c.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.—Cotton quiet at 29c. Flour active and advanced 25@50c.; City mills superfine, $9·75@10·25; do. extras, $11·50@13·25; do. family, $13·50; Northwestern superfine, $7·75@8·25; do. extras, $8·75@9·50. Wheat weak; low grades lower; prime to choice red, $2·15@1·65. Corn steady; prime white, $1·35@1·38; yellow, $1·30. Oats, 88@92c. Provisions firm. Lard, 18½@19c.; Pork, $30.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	130⅞	Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	109¼
N.Y. and E. R.	59¼	Mil. & St.Paul com.	74¾
Phil. and Rea. R.	91⅞	Adams Express Co	52¼
Mich. S.and N. I. R.	86¼	Wells, Fargo & Co.	26½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88⅞	U. S. Express Co.	45½
Chi. and N.W. com.	82	Tennessee 6s new	63
Chic.and N. W. prf.	81¾	Gold	148⅝
Chi. and R. I. R.	111¾	Market irregular.	
Toledo & Wabash	51½		

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT.
Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.
5 6¼rptuths

FOURTH EDITION

THE CAPITAL.

Attorney-General Evarts Decides that Mr. Rollins Has Not Resigned.

Mr. Butler a Candidate for Re-Election to Congress.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LATER FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.

Commissionership of Internal Revenue.

Attorney-General Evarts did not take a written opinion on the Rollins' case with him to the Cabinet meeting, not having it fully prepared. During his absence from the city, his first assistant, J. Hubley Ashton, looked into and briefed various laws and authorities bearing on the subject. From these it is understood that Evarts is of opinion that Rollins' letter does not allude to the resignation, and consequently there is no vacancy in the Internal Revenue Commissionership.

A Canard Denied.

A rumor was circulated here to-day that General Grant had sent his resignation to the President as General of the Army. Upon inquiry at the proper source, it was found to be an incorrect story. It was started by notorious Copperheads.

Gen. Butler a Candidate for Re-election

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—General Butler has written a letter to Charles D. Howard, editor of a local paper in his (Butler's) district, in which he announces himself as a candidate for re-election. There will be a powerful influence brought to bear not only to defeat his election, but to prevent his nomination by the Republican Convention. His rival will be General Wm. Schouler, whom Butler had removed from the Adjutant-General's office here on account of writing a letter against him when he first became a candidate for Congress. General Butler's letter to Mr. Howard is as follows:—

"My Dear Sir:—To your inquiry whether I propose to be a candidate for Congress at the coming election, I answer with the same frankness with which it is put. If the people of the Fifth District, believing that I have faithfully and earnestly, to the best of my ability and judgment, served them as their representative during the present term, so that they will find it for their interest to re-elect me, I shall be very proud of such a mark of confidence, and regarding this with a renewed effort, I will try to do all that I may to protect their rights and interests as bound up with those of the whole country, I forecast the immediate future as most perilous, and I look to the Republican party to carry the country through this peril, as it has brought us through the war, only with greater energy, vigor, and promptness.

"I hope soon to be allowed, by the exigencies of the public service which still detain me here, to come home and meet my constituents, to report to them my acts done in their behalf in the great cause of liberty, equality of right, equality of power to all men under the Government. Most truly yours,

"BENJAMIN F. BUTLER."

Railroad Accident in Connecticut.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—A freight train which left this city at midnight on the New Haven Railroad, met with an accident at Norwalk. The engine and five freight cars went through a draw into the river, and were badly wrecked. Some of the cars were loaded with dry goods. No lives were lost, although five or six persons were injured. The trains on the road are all delayed. The blame is placed on the watchman of the bridge, who neglected his signal.

Marine Disaster off Cape Cod.

BOSTON, August 7.—The brig Guiding Star, of New York, from Wilmington, N. C., for Portsmouth, N. H., loaded with lumber, went ashore at 4 A. M. to-day, at South Wellfleet, Cape Cod. The vessel remains tight. Three of the crew, including the captain, were sick at the time.

Disappearance of an Official.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Samuel Strong, Chairman of the Arbitration Committee of the open Board, has disappeared, leaving a deficit in his bank account of $56,000. He is thought to be deranged.

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R. ex dv	131¼	Toledo & Wabash	51½
N. Y. and Erie R.	58¾	Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	109¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	91⅞	Mil. & St. Paul com	75½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	86½	Adams Express	52¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88⅞	Wells Fargo	26½
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	82¼	U.S. Express Co.	45¾
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	82	Market dull.	
Chi. and R. I. R.	111⅞		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, AUG. 7

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 City 6s, Old	100	100 sh Read R.	s5.	45⅞
$300 do. Old ls.	100	100 do.	s5wn&in	45¾
$1200 do. New	10 ¾	100 do.	b5.	46
$400 do. New	101½	100 do.		46
$1000 Pa R 1 m 6s	10⅞	100 do.	b30.	46
$1700 Pa 5s, '70	100½	100 do.		45⅞
16 sh Mor Cl Pf.	71¾	100 do	s10ff'twn	45⅞
26 sh Leh V R.	55½	100 sh Cata Pf.	s30.	33⅝
5 do.	55¾	200 do	b60.	33¾
10 sh Penna R.	52⅞	100 sh Leh N.	s60.	21
5 do. s5.	52⅞	100 do.	c.	21¼
20 do.	52⅞	100 sh Feeder Dam		½
24 do. c.	52⅞			

SECOND BOARD.

$400 City 6s, New	103¾	20 sh Penna R.	rec.	52⅞
$7000 do. New. ls.	103⅞	11 do.	rec.	52⅞
$2000 C & Am m 6s, '89	86⅞	100 sh Cata Pf.	b60.	33¾
$2000 do	86½	100 do.	b60.	33⅝
$2000 Leh 6s, gold l. s5.	88¾	100 do		33½
2 sh Minehill	56	100 do		33¾
124 sh Penna R.	53	100 do.		33¾

FINE STATIONERY, CARD ENGRAVING
and Card Plate Printing in every variety.
DREKA.
1033 CHESNUT Street.

JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
ARE NOW RECEIVING AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
Spring and Summer Coatings,
TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE AND OTHERS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [3 20m

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Cabinet in Session—Kuk-Klux Outrages in Missouri.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Secretary Schofield arrived here this morning from his trip to Newport, and is in attendance at the Cabinet meeting to-day. The other members present are Secretaries McCulloch, and Browning, Attorney-General Evarts, and Assistant Secretary of State Hunter. Much interest is attached to the Cabinet meeting to-day, in consequence of a general belief that the subject of the Internal Revenue Commissionership will be prominently discussed. It is also believed that the question of sending troops to Louisiana will receive attention.

The Treasury Department.

The warrants issued by the Treasury Department during the month of July, 1868, to meet the requirements of the Government, amounted to, in round numbers, the following sums:—

Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse	$4,719,000
Interest on the public debt	31,509,000
War Department	7,026,000
Navy	2,641,000
Interior, Pensions, and Indians	654,000
Total	$46,549,000

The warrants issued for the redemption of the public debt, are not included in the above.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.		
5 per cent. bonds	$221 588,400·00	
6 per cent. bonds, 1881	283 677 300·00	
6 per cent. 5-20 bonds	1,583,106,100·00	
		2,088,371,800·00
Debt Bearing Currency Interest.		
3 year compound interest notes	$21,614,890·00	
3 per cent. certificates	50,000,000·00	
Navy pension fund, at 3 per cent	13,000,000·00	
		$84 604,890 00
Matured Debt not Presented for Payment.		
Three-year 7·30 notes due August 15, 1867, June and July 15, 1868	$7,433,800 00	
Compound interest notes matured June 10, July 15, August 15, October 15, December 5, 1867, and May 15, 1868	6 013,910·00	
Texas Indemnity Bonds	256,000 00	
Treasury Notes, acts of July 17, 1861, and prior thereto	154,511·64	
Bonds, April 15 1842, Jan. 28, 1847 and March 31, 1848	1,925,941·80	
Treasury Notes March 3, 1863	555 492·00	
Temporary Loan	746,520·00	
Certificates of Indebtedness	13,000 00—	$18,099,173·44
Debt Bearing no Interest.		
United States Notes	$356,021,073·00	
Fractional Currency	31,567,818·37	
Gold Certificates of Deposit	22,414,000·00	
		$410,802,891·37
Total debt		$2 601,378,756·81
6 per cent. lawful money bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies		$32,210,000·00
Total debt		$2,633,588,756·81
Amount in Treasury, coin	$83 [illegible] 93	
" " currency	26,644,358·21	
		$110,154 276·14
Debt (less amount in Treasury)		$2,523 534,480 67

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in this Department, on August 1, 1868.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Affairs in Missouri and the Northwest.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—A special Sedalia (Mo.) despatch to the *Democrat* says that the sheriff of Benton county, with tipstaves, attempted on Saturday last to arrest several notorious desperadoes known to belong to the Ku-Klux. The sheriff's brother, and perhaps another assistant, were killed, and the desperadoes escaped.

The Republicans of the Seventh Congressional District yesterday nominated Colonel John F. Asper for Congress.

An Omaha despatch says sixteen car-loads of Mormons passed there yesterday for Utah.

The Nebraska Democratic State Convention yesterday nominated R. J. Tappleton for Congress, and James R. Porter for Governor.

Resolutions were passed denouncing Congress for imposing negro suffrage upon Nebraska, and endorsing the platform of the New York Convention.

A Denver despatch says the gold report for June and July is greater than the entire shipment last year. All the mills in that vicinity are in active operation.

The Florida Legislature.

TALLAHASSEE, Aug. 7.—The Legislature yesterday passed over the Governor's veto the bill to pay the members one year's salary for services from June to December, and adjourned at midnight, until November 3, when they will choose Presidential electors.

New York Stock Quotations—4 P.M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y.Cent. R.	131	Chi. and R. I. R.	112¾
N.Y. and E. R.	58¾	Tol. & Wabash R.	51½
Ph. and Rea. R.	91⅞	Mil. and St. P. com	75½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	86½	Adams Express Co.	52¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88⅞	Wells' Fargo	26½
Chi. and N. W. com.	82½	U. S. Express	45¾
Chi. and N.W. pref.	82	Tennessee 6s, new	62½
Pitts. F.W. and Chi. R. R.	109¾	Gold	147⅝
		Market dull.	

PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
United States Revenue Stamps,
NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL DEPOT,
NO. 103 SOUTH FIFTH STREET
(One door below Chesnut street).
ESTABLISHED 1862.